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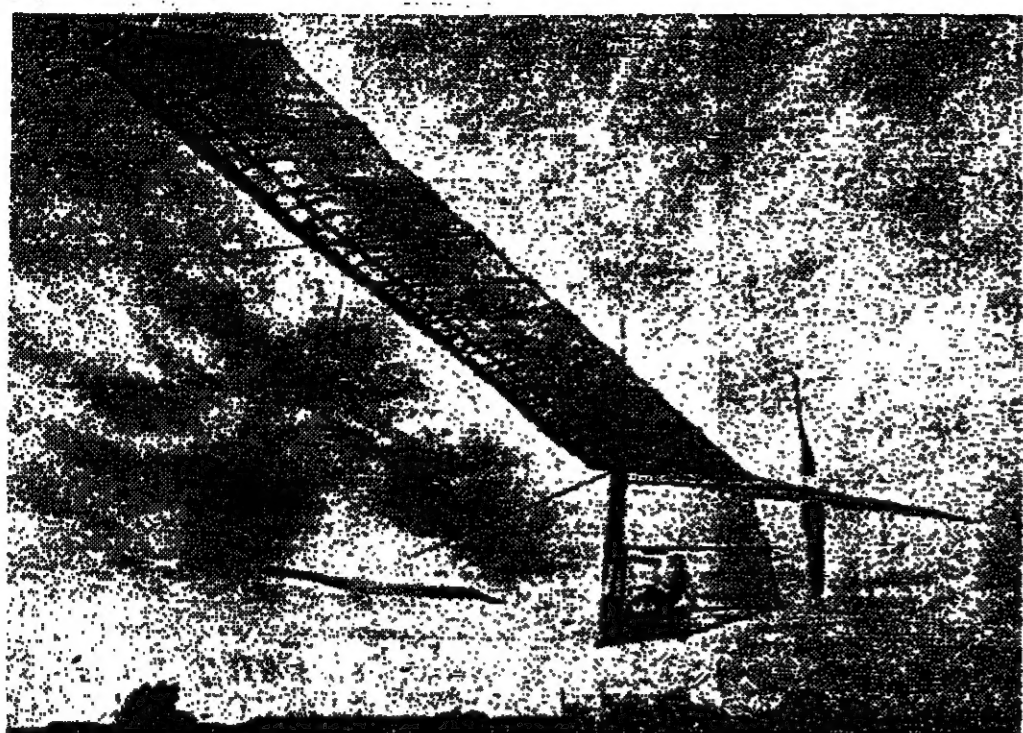
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PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1977

Established 1887

## Pedaled me Flies 4 Miles \$86,000

Wire Dispatches  
ER, Calif., Aug. 24.—Old Bakersfield man a pedal-powered Gossamer Condor over a 1.6-mile and the craft's creator an \$86,000 prize for the feat.  
100 flying enthusiasts the Shafter airport when Bryan Allen, the air in the 70-ragony-shaped craft apt to win the award, a British industrialist set person to achieve a feat.  
th witnesses were pres- event, it may take a six weeks before the officially verified by h Aeronautical Society, Richardson, who was i to oversee the at-



The Gossamer Condor, built by Paul McCready, in flight in California.

for Confirmation  
esman for the society n said the group had gotten official con- of the flight and t consider paying the t until it is received. we only know of the rough press reports," esman said. "But it

does seem likely that Allen has won the competition because he has heard that his flight has been officially observed." Mr. Richardson, maintenance supervisor for the Kern County airport, said he was compiling the flight data required by the society and would forward it to Britain.  
Mr. Allen, flying the hand-

crafted device designed by Paul McCready of Pasadena, cleared a 10-foot obstacle and maintained the 10-foot required altitude over a figure-eight course. Mr. Richardson said.  
"I got one-half to three-fourths of the way around before I realized I had a good chance," said Mr. Allen, a bicycle racer and hang-glider expert,

who stayed aloft 7 minutes and 20 seconds.  
"It wasn't until I got to the last pylon that I knew I was going to finish."  
The prize aviation's largest, was first offered to Baltons by industrialist Henry Kremer in 1959 with lower stakes—\$14,000. By 1973, after dozens of per-

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

## Calls for International Force

# U.S.-British Plan for Rhodesia Said to Rule Out Smith Role

By Jonathan C. Randal

LAGOS, Aug. 24 (WP).—The still secret U.S.-British plan for a peaceful handover of power to Rhodesia's black majority rules out any government leadership role for white Prime Minister Ian Smith, it was learned today.  
Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and British Foreign Secretary David Owen will unveil the plan Saturday in Zambia to the Presidents of the five "front-line" states most involved in trying to end white rule in Rhodesia.

This first test of the Carter administration's Africa policy, it was learned, is a proposal leaving room only for changes of detail, rather than of principle.  
At the heart of the plan is the establishment of an international military force, most likely along the lines of past UN peacekeeping forces and said to number in the thousands.

Apparently destined to play a leading role in the transitional peacekeeping force is Nigeria, Africa's most populous state and a major contributor to the coffers of Rhodesian nationalist guerrillas.

Mr. Young and other top U.S. officials conferred for 2 1/2 hours yesterday with Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, Nigeria's head of state, in what was described as a "good meeting."  
During the transition the international force will work alongside—and keep an eye on—elements of the Smith regime's armed forces and of three rival black nationalist guerrilla groups.

Significantly, it was learned that black Rhodesian troops controlled by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere are considered a major factor in the transition.  
Said to number 5,000, they constitute an independent force in Tanzania outside the control of the Patriotic Front guerrillas of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

"Fourth Force" Surprise  
The plan's inclusion of this so-called "fourth force" appeared to take both Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe by surprise.  
The two Patriotic Front leaders, who are reportedly fighting with each other, are on record as refusing to share the security responsibility with anybody during the transition period.

But in the final analysis, observers argue, if the "front-line" Presidents make a decision, there is very little the Patriotic Front can do about it, because they depend so greatly on friendly territory from which to conduct their war efforts.

The Americans and British hope that the outside international force—and to a lesser degree the troops loyal to Mr. Nyerere—will help insure the political neutrality necessary for all Rhodesians to compete for power peacefully and fairly.

As such the plan is designed to guarantee law and order for the white minority and a fair shake for Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabingi Sithole. They have no troops but are said to command considerable support among Rhodesian blacks.

The international force also will try to build a new army for the country. At stake is the dismantling not only of the armies of the three rival black nationalist organizations, but also of crack units of the Smith regime's armed forces.

It was learned that there was a "high" likelihood that Britain would serve as overall administrator to prepare elections for what the plan calls a new "non-racial" government.

Carefully balancing its advantages for Rhodesia's whites and blacks, the plan satisfies the nationalists' demands for one man-one vote. But it also calls

for an enlarged outside investment fund designed to build white confidence in a future Rhodesian economy.

Instead of promising a billion dollars to buy out white settlers, as former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger outlined last year, the plan calls for funds to encourage whites to stay and strengthen the Rhodesian econo-

my. The longer the whites stay, the more they stand to get paid under the plan.

Leading non-Communist industrialized nations, as well as members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, have been asked to contribute to the fund.

Running throughout the U.S. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Secretary of State and Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping meeting yesterday.

## Despite Impasse of Taiwan Issue

# Teng Joins Vance in Peking Talks

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, Aug. 24 (WP).—U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping held today what they called "useful and serious" talks on improving relations, but there was no indication of a breakthrough on the issue of Taiwan.  
In the face of open U.S. reluctance to quickly jettison its ties with the Nationalist Chinese island, the active participation of an official of Mr. Teng's stature and the sumptuous dinner he gave Mr. Vance tonight suggest that Peking has decided to continue dealing with Washington even if progress toward normalization is slow.

State Department spokesman Huddell Carter 3d said that after the two and one half hours of afternoon talks and the big dinner, "I wouldn't want to go so far as to suggest there has been some kind of massive, innovative change... I think it has been a good exchange today."

Despite the good feelings and banter reported at the private dinner for Mr. Vance and his staff, after three days of conversations here, the two sides appeared to have just laid out their prospective positions on the offshore island of Taiwan where their interests clash.  
Washington officials have said often in the past they need some sign that China will not try to retake its island province by force. The Chinese have said the United States must cut its military and political ties with Taiwan and leave decisions about the island's future to Peking.

Quotes Teng  
At tonight's dinner, which was closed to the press, Mr. Teng gave a short toast in which he called the talks "explicit and very candid." Mr. Carter said Mr. Carter quoted Mr. Teng: "They

are of great use. Our view is that we should move forward toward full mobilization of relations."

According to Mr. Carter, Mr. Vance replied in his toast: "I believe we have had useful and helpful talks" with both Mr. Teng and Foreign Minister Huang Hua. "We believe they have been candid and very useful and very helpful. I also look forward to the movement forward of the relations of our two nations in accordance with the principle of the Shanghai Communiqué. We believe this visit to Peking is an important step toward progress along that road."

The day turned out to be a

virtuoso performance by Mr. Teng, returning for the first time to a major public role in Chinese foreign policy after an unprecedented second comeback from political oblivion. Mr. Carter said that Mr. Teng returned during the height of his life during the last 18 months when he was in forced retirement because of a political purge. The U.S. spokesman refused to say exactly what Mr. Teng told his guests, holding the rule laid down during this trip barring any discussion with the press of any specific matters from the private talks.

Shakes Hands

After two days in which the Chinese side was represented by Foreign Minister Huang, Mr. Teng joined the talks this afternoon and thus gave them new significance by virtue of his position in the ruling Politburo. He made a point of shaking hands with nearly every one of the U.S. reporters standing in a lobby of the Great Hall of the People waiting for the talks to begin. According to Mr. Carter, Mr. Teng did about two-thirds of the talking as afternoon conversations ranged over international and bilateral matters, including Taiwan.

The talks ran one hour longer than scheduled, forcing the U.S. party to rush out to the beautiful Summer Palace park of lakes and ornate Ching dynasty buildings for a boat ride and dinner. Mr. Teng said the Summer Palace was burned down by Japanese and British troops in 1900 and damaged again in 1900 by troops of a Western expeditionary force, which included Americans, trying to put down the Boxer Rebellion.

But Chinese officials escorting Americans around assured them they had no grudge against the U.S. people and the atmosphere as Mr. Teng appeared for the dinner at the Laxian to the Orient Restaurant was quite jovial. Mr. Carter said that Mr. Teng traded jokes with his U.S. guests during the dinner, which included sweet and sour carp, shark-fin soup, duck cutlets, almond float and huge peaches for dessert.

Full Text Used

Mr. Teng had also been in the news today when the New China news agency dispatched the full text of his speech last week at the conclusion of the 11th national party congress. In that speech Mr. Teng was again serving as a morale booster, speaking of China's "wonderful people and such wonderful party members and cadres. They are industrious, brave and high in political consciousness, take a deep interest in state affairs and have boundless faith in our party. This is the surest guarantee that our party will surmount every difficulty and achieve great new victories in every sphere of endeavor."

During Mr. Vance's two and a half hours of talks with Mr. Huang this morning, Mr. Carter said, "there was a full discussion of a number of areas and positions and ideas." Mr. Carter said that Mr. Huang spoke for about three-quarters of the time and spent the first half of the session responding to a lengthy (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Denies Wrongdoing

# Tongsun Park, Out of Hiding, Uses to Face U.S. Probers

Aug. 24 (AP).—Tong- the key figure in the rean infighting-buying Washington, came out today and said he would S. authorities question

"I am a 100-per-cent Mr. Park, 42, told a erence that "if Leon comes to South Korea, so do so, but I'm not e him," he added.

under the former Wa- rial prosecutor, is the the investigation into Korean scandal by the hics Committee. The e Department also is ng charges that Mr. he South Korean gov- chief payoff man in n.

said that U.S. new- gations that he gave favors to members of e Korean government vance his own rice- rations were "irre- merciless and inhu-

Justification

said there was no n for the seizure of his i the United States by orities in connection ations of tax evasion. t met reporters after ations by the U.S. s office. He was his s conference in 10 ince the scandal in n broke last October ved to London.

ed he stayed in London from the U.S. investi- want to question him. e is an international n and settles down his business requires. a denied that he had s or made illegal con- tributions to U.S. con- but said he gave small ngressional friends he n for years and enter- m at his parties.

denied the report by chief of the Korean intelligence Agency, Kim ok, that KCIA money

backed Mr. Park's Georgetown Club, a Washington, D.C., place that was popular with U.S. government officials and congressmen.

"It is true that I know him [Mr. Kim] personally, but what he said concerning me is not true," said Mr. Park. "I think the unusual heat of the year had something to do with his remarks," he added jokingly.

Mr. Kim testified before a House subcommittee that he deposited \$3 million in a U.S. bank at Mr. Park's request in 1967 or 1968 and that Mr. Park used the money as collateral for a loan to open the club.

Prosecutor Ahn Kyung Sang said he called Mr. Park to determine if his alleged activities in Washington violated any South Korean laws. He declined comment on the meeting but said Mr. Park would be questioned again.

There was speculation that the government also suspected he might have violated foreign exchange regulations in his extensive business dealings abroad.

An informed source said that Mr. Park would not be allowed to leave the country until he was cleared of suspicion. Mr. Park said he planned to leave as soon as his ailing mother recovered. It could not be learned whether the questioning was requested by the U.S. government. Mr. Park cannot be returned to the United States against his will since South Korea does not have an extradition treaty with the United States. The South Korean government has repeatedly denied that it had any connection with his activities in Washington.

In Washington, Rep. Bruce Caputo, R-N.Y., a member of the Ethics Committee, said he thought that Mr. Park would want to return to the United States to answer charges against him.

"Of course, if these charges are true," Rep. Caputo said, "I can understand why Mr. Park would not want to return to the United States, but would prefer to stay in South Korea where he cannot



Tongsun Park in Seoul yesterday.

be reached by those responsible for enforcing the law in this country."

Rep. Caputo said that Mr. Park is accused of not paying taxes on \$3 million in commissions on rice sales in addition to allegations that he acted as a foreign agent in giving members of Congress cash contributions and favors.

Mr. Park arrived here from London on Thursday, traveling under an alias. He reportedly returned to see his 70-year-old mother, who was discharged from a hospital on Saturday after treatment for anemia and stomach trouble.

House Panel, Jaworski Meet

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI).—The House Ethics Committee investigating South Korean influence buying in Congress interrupted a summer recess today to hold its first meeting with Mr. Jaworski.

Chairman John J. Pickens, D-Ga., called the committee back for the closed session so that Mr. Jaworski could report any progress and future plans for determining whether the South Korean government tried to alter U.S. defense and economic policy by giving congressmen cash, gifts or favors in the 1970s.

## Young Rejects Arms Aid to Africa Rebels

LAGOS, Aug. 24 (UPI).—U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young today said the United States will not supply arms to any of the black nationalist movements fighting in southern Africa.

Mr. Young told reporters at the UN-sponsored World Conference on Apartheid that the United States would not subscribe to a situation "where one group is armed to kill the other."  
"My understanding is they have got to learn to live together and that is what I have been working toward," he said.

He said the solution he would recommend to end South Africa's intransigence on apartheid and majority rule would be that "somehow the culmination of political and economic power that I have been describing up to now has got to be used against South Africa."

Mr. Young was scheduled to address the 1,000 conference delegates tomorrow.

Mr. Young said Communist influence in the region was of no importance to the United States.

"I don't think we are concerned about Communism in Africa," he said. "We will not support racism. Racism is the greatest attraction of Communism and it is not in our interest to support apartheid or racism as a means of combating Communism."

"Our feeling is that when Africa turns to development, they have got to cooperate with the West because we just do things better than anybody else," he said.

The conference ends Friday, and Mr. Young then is scheduled to fly to Lusaka, Zambia, for a special meeting with nationalist leaders and heads of "front-line states"—those in the forefront of the struggle to bring black majority rule to southern Africa.

# Churchill-Stalin Accord Reported on East Europe Takeover

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP).—Winston Churchill did more to encourage a Soviet "sphere of influence" in Eastern Europe than has previously been realized, according to a document revealed in a recently published book.

In October, 1944, Churchill actually told Stalin that the two of them should disguise an agreement on spheres of influence in Eastern Europe "because the Americans might be shocked."

And in fact, Churchill never did explain fully to President Roosevelt or the U.S. government precisely what he and Stalin had agreed to in Moscow on Oct. 9, 1944.

Diplomatic historians have long been intrigued by that Stalin-Churchill meeting. Some have concluded that Stalin probably interpreted Churchill's behavior then as acquiescence to a Soviet sphere of influence in Eastern Europe after World War II.

The only first-hand account of the Oct. 9 meeting published previously was Churchill's own in volume five of his war memoirs,



Winston Churchill, Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin at Yalta.

"Triumph and Tragedy." Charles Bohlen, the U.S. diplomat, described the meeting in his memoirs as "an important one still clouded in mystery."

But Daniel Yergin, author of the new book "Shattered Peace" (published by Houghton Mifflin), discovered the official British minutes of the meeting in the military archives at the Imperial

College, London. Mr. Yergin found them in the personal papers of Gen. Hastings Ismay, Churchill's chief of staff.

The minutes show that Churchill misinterpreted the meeting with Stalin both in his memoirs, and in a message to Roosevelt written two days after the meeting occurred.

In his memoirs, Churchill re-

counted his decision to jot down some figures on a half-piece of paper and pass them to Stalin. The paper listed countries and "percentages" of influence that the Soviet Union and the Western Allies would have in each one.

Churchill allocated the Russians 90 per cent in Romania, 75 per cent in Bulgaria, 50 per cent

in Yugoslavia and Hungary and 10 per cent in Greece (the Balkan country of greatest strategic importance to Britain).

In his memoirs, Churchill admitted his own nervousness about this piece of paper; he suggested to Stalin that it be burned. But Churchill also claimed that the percentage deal was not meant to have lasting significance.

"We were only dealing with immediate war-time arrangements," Churchill wrote. "All larger questions were reserved on both sides for a later peace conference, he wrote."

In his personal letter to Roosevelt on May 11, Churchill wrote from Moscow: "Nothing will be settled [during Churchill's Moscow visit] except preliminary agreements between Britain and the Soviet Union, subject to further discussion and melting down with you."

But the minutes of the meeting that Mr. Yergin discovered tell a different story. Churchill did not say the percentage arrangement was temporary at all. Stalin told the British Prime Minister that he "understood" him. The dictator noted that "it was a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Airlines Cut British Services Controllers' Strike Nears

N. Aug. 24 (AP).—In- airlines drew up ay for sharp cutbacks s in Britain to meet a four-day strike of air personnel that could start on an absolute starting tomorrow night. y go-slow by French controllers scheduled Friday and similar ac- lieagues in Spain that going on since last year to bring air chaos to t peak holiday travel

by Britain's 850 air onists assistants over n restrictions on pay is scheduled to start hute to midnight to- ight. w by 220 of the assis- the pay restrictions going on since Aug. 15. ough delays of up to for hundreds of thou-

sands of travelers on all airlines using British airports or flying across the country and has forced British Airways to cancel many flights. Today the state-run airline canceled 86 out of London, including six to the United States and Canada.

The 60 international airlines that use London Heathrow, Britain's main airport, received today a plea from the Civil Aviation Authority to cut their services in Britain by half during the threatened strike to ease congestion. Some have responded with cuts of up to 50 per cent.

Employment Minister Albert Booth is arranging new talks with leaders of the control assistants. Reuters reported: Mr. Booth said after talks early today, "The government will not back down." Ken Thomas, the control assistants' leader, said: "The strike is still on. I have not got any concessions."



## Reporters See Guerrillas in Control

## Somali Rebels Hold Bulk of Ogaden

By Gary Jones

WERDER, Occupied Ethiopia, Aug. 24 (UPI).—In a lightning offensive, Somali insurgents have captured the bulk of the Ogaden region in southeastern Ethiopia.

The guerrillas claimed that since early June they have seized 97 per cent of the region, which is the size of Britain. The Ethiopian government said fighting was continuing in most of the area and its troops were preparing a major counteroffensive.

But in the first visit to the front from the Somali side—a five-day trip covering 750 kilometers—a group of correspondents saw many towns and villages securely in guerrilla control.

The towns included Gode, site of a winter palace for the late Emperor Haile Selassie and a major tarmac airstrip of the Ethiopian Air Force, and this crossroads town, site of a major battle in early July.

In all of the towns visited, the Western Somali Liberation Front had quickly established special

committees to return the area to "normal" as soon as possible.

The bulk of the population appeared to be firmly behind the "liberators." Most of the Ogaden's less than 1 million population are of Somali stock and have been treated roughly for many years by the authorities in Addis Ababa.

Even young Somali girls brandished Soviet-made AK-47 rifles and claimed they had taken part in the fighting.

At several points during the correspondents' tour, carefully orchestrated crowds of up to 5,000 residents greeted the journalists with cries of "Down with Mengistu," the strongman of Ethiopia, and "Western Somalia" in support of the guerrillas.

There were scenes of destruction in this town, although other centers appeared to have escaped major damage in the guerrillas' surprise assault.

Werder had been the headquarters for about 1,900 Ethiopian troops. It fell on July 24 after

12 days of fighting, according to guerrilla leaders.

The center of the small town was razed, as were all surrounding military buildings, by an artillery attack launched by the besieging guerrillas.

The new guerrilla commander of the town, Mohammed Salaad, showed visitors eight captured U.S.-made armored personnel carriers.

Casualties on both sides were heavy, he said. More than 250 Ethiopians were captured and hundreds more were killed in the fighting, he said. He said about 100 guerrillas were killed.

In most other places, commanders were reluctant to reveal their own casualties.

In other captured towns, correspondents were told of hundreds of Ethiopian troops killed or captured.

Independent military observers said thousands of Ethiopians and Somali-backed guerrillas had been killed or wounded since early June.

There were few signs of Ethiopian prisoners or even Ethiopian corpses in the Ogaden. Through an interpreter a guerrilla said, "This is not a war where you take prisoners."

The only Ethiopians journalists saw were a handful of prisoners in the major military town of Gode—they apparently were left behind when the Ethiopians abandoned the place in late June.

There had been about 5,000 Ethiopian troops and armor in Gode, 200 kilometers from the border, but they evacuated in advance of the guerrilla onslaught.

**Prisoners' View**

The prisoners who were interviewed gave a depressingly similar view of the situation.

Nereyo Berey, 25, from Ethiopia's northern Tigre Province, for instance, said he had been taken from his home, given three months' training and then sent to the Ogaden, an area he had never heard of before, where he was quickly captured.

The guerrilla leaders interviewed continued to claim that regular Somali troops were not helping them in the fighting. All independent observers, however, said it was inconceivable that the 5,000-strong WSLF could have routed a full Ethiopian division of up to 20,000 men.

The guerrilla leaders also said the future of an independent Ogaden region would be decided only after it was "fully liberated," when the towns of Dire Dawa, Harar and Jijiga had fallen.

Fresh fighting, meanwhile, was reported near Jijiga.

The Somali insurgents last week and this week attempted to storm the nearby city of Dire Dawa, but, according to Ethiopian military communications, were defeated with heavy losses. Dire Dawa was reported quiet.

The fighting at Jijiga appeared to be part of a continuing Somali assault to try to capture the entire Ogaden region before the UN General Assembly convenes in New York next month. Ethiopia is expected during the General Assembly session to charge Somalia with invasion.

## Eritreans Claim Gain

ROME, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—The Eritrean Popular Liberation Front said today it had repulsed a counteroffensive by Ethiopian forces outside the provincial capital of Asmara.

## 31 Congressmen Oppose N-Bomb

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Five senators and 26 members of the House, mostly liberals, asked President Carter today to halt plans for production and deployment of the neutron bomb.

The legislators said that deployment "could lead to an escalating nuclear exchange between our country and another nuclear power, and it is unlikely that a nuclear war would remain limited."

The White House announced on Aug. 15 that Mr. Carter was delaying his decision on the weapon until next month to give him time to consult with NATO allies.

## Man-Powered Plane Flies 1.4 Miles for \$86,000 Prize

(Continued from Page 1)

sons had failed, the ante was raised to \$86,000 and opened to entrants worldwide.

Mr. McCready, who holds a doctorate degree in aerodynamics, said he had been working on the project since last July using hang-gliding techniques. He said he went through 12 different designs before yesterday's flight.

The entire craft is covered with a thin sheet of clear plastic. The 98-foot see-through wing, with a plastic enclosed cockpit hanging below, weighs 70 pounds, including the bicycle-pedal mechanism which turns the propeller.

Two attempts were aborted recently, one when the craft's wing touched a pylon on a 180-degree turn, the other when the fuselage of the Condor touched the ground, also during a turn.

The pilot's strength was a vital factor in pedaling the plane through the air. Mr. Allen was chosen because he is a well-conditioned bicycle racer.

Another critical factor was a lack of wind. The small airport at this southern San Joaquin Valley community



WAITING—Rhodesian security forces in an encampment just eight miles from border of Mozambique. They wear their battle uniforms around the clock. If guerrillas are sighted, troops are airborne within three minutes.

## U.S.-British Plan for Rhodesia Said to Rule Out Smith Role

(Continued from Page 1)

British initiative, it was learned, is a determination that "no one has a lever."

Mr. Owen and Mr. Young are expected to go to Rhodesia and South Africa after their meeting in the Zambian capital of Lusaka which may last both Saturday and Sunday.

South African Foreign Minister R.F. Botha, who received the broad outlines of the plan several weeks ago in London, has conferred twice since then with Mr. Smith. Another meeting is planned in Pretoria on Saturday.

Mr. Young is expected to confer with the Patriotic Front leaders, Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo, here in the next few days in efforts to win them over.

**Shake-Up by Muzorewa**

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 24 (AP).—Bishop Muzorewa today dissolved his party's central committee and national executive.

## Spanish Regime, Basque Exile Unit Said to Set Talks

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—The Spanish government has agreed to start preliminary talks with the Basque exile government, Nationalist and Socialist party sources said here today.

The sources said an emissary of Premier Adolfo Suarez is expected to go to Bayonne, southern France, next weekend to confer with officials of the exile government.

They would probably arrange a meeting between Mr. Suarez and the president of the exile government, Jesus Maria de Leizaola, who wants the restoration of regional autonomy, which was taken away from the Basques by the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco during the 1936-39 Spanish Civil War.

The Premier's readiness to come to terms with the Basque exile government was expressed by Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja in talks here last week with Basque politicians.

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(Continued from Page 1)

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Another critical factor was a lack of wind. The small airport at this southern San Joaquin Valley community

Bryan Allen

## U.S. Defense Intelligence Sees No Immediate Chinese Threat

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP).—China has opted for a gradual modernization of its military forces that does not pose any immediate threat to the United States, according to U.S. intelligence estimates just made public.

In contrast to warnings from the Pentagon in the last year, the Defense Intelligence Agency said no missile in the Chinese inventory could hit the United States.

Also, said the DIA, the improved long-range missile that China has under development "will not be operational before the next decade."

U.S. Gen. Samuel Wilson, director of the DIA, gave that report to a joint congressional economic subcommittee on June 30. Sub-committee chairman Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., has released a condensed version of the DIA testimony.

"China's nuclear-delivery capability remains with a small force of bombers and missiles" oriented primarily "to the periphery of China," the DIA said.

**U.S. Said Out of Range**

The "limited range" intercontinental ballistic missile China has built could hit "parts of" the Soviet Union, the Marianas and Australia, "but not the United States," said the intelligence agency.

China's main bomber for carrying nuclear weapons, the DIA continued, is the old Soviet Tu-16, with no modern replacement in sight. Only "modest quantitative improvements" were predicted for China's air forces.

As for Chinese forces to fight less than an all-out nuclear war, the DIA's estimates were similarly calm. "The ground force continues to emphasize qualitative improvements with only slight increases in the number of combat divisions by 1980," the agency said.

The Chinese Navy remains far outclassed by the U.S. and Soviet Navies, the DIA said, and will not be able to put up a good fight against either of them "within the next decade."

Francis Romance, the DIA's China specialist, said "it may be a paradox" that China has more naval shipyards than it is using, but their idleness may stem from a shortage of high-quality steel.

Another reason, Mr. Romance said, might be a shortage of trained personnel to build ships. "The Chinese are their worst enemies."

## Russians Arrest 3 Who Back Helsinki Monitoring Group

MOSCOW, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Soviet authorities have arrested three more human-rights activists, bringing to 12 the number of Helsinki monitoring group members and supporters seized this year, dissidents said today.

The arrests of Felix Serebriy in Moscow and Viktoras Pratskas and Antonas Tyerlaystakas in the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius were reported to Western correspondents at a news conference.

Piotr Grigorenko, a former Soviet Army general who is now a leading dissident, said Mr. Serebriy was arrested on Monday when he obeyed a subpoena to appear for questioning. Mr. Serebriy, a leader of the working group against abuses in psychiatry for political purposes, an offshoot of the Helsinki group, was accused of knowingly using a false document.

Word that Mr. Pratskas and Mr. Tyerlaystakas had been arrested was relayed by telephone during the news conference at Mr. Grigorenko's apartment.

"This is very serious. Both are arrested for the second time," said Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel prize-winning physicist, who attended the news conference with his wife.

Mr. Pratskas was a member of the Lithuanian branch of the unofficial organization to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accords on human rights. Mr. Tyerlaystakas worked with the group.

No details of their arrests were known but Mr. Grigorenko said that they probably would be charged with dissemination of anti-Soviet propaganda.

Mr. Serebriy, 47, was arrested at age 17 during the food shortage after World War II on a charge of stealing a small amount of salt. Mr. Grigorenko said. He was sentenced to death but this was commuted to 10 years and he was released after seven years in prison.

The sentence was not entered on his working papers, possibly because the special decree under which he was convicted had been revoked by the time of his release, the dissidents said. The omission of the entry was the basis of the latest charge against him.

**Sakharov's Freedom Urged**

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 24 (AP).—A group of prominent Swedish and foreign politicians, scientists and Jewish leaders participating in an international hearing here called on the Soviet Union yesterday to release dissident Anatoli Shcharansky.

Mr. Shcharansky, a 29-year-old mathematician and cofounder of the Moscow section of the Helsinki group, was arrested last

Thailand to Try Students

BANGKOK, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Eighteen students will be tried by a military court here soon on charges stemming from clashes last October between police and students at Thammasat University, a Thai official said today.

in the sense that during the Cultural Revolution higher education was "degraded."

After hearing the DIA's testimony on Chinese military progress, Sen. Proxmire asked Mr. Romance if he thought that "any upgrading or modernization" of Chinese forces will be evolutionary, with "no dramatic change in the near term." Mr. Romance replied: "That is correct, senator."

In 1967, former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara predicted that China would have "an initial ICBM capability in the early 1970s," saying the United States therefore should build a defense against Chinese missiles.

## E. Germany Releases Petitioner of Carter

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (AP).—An East Berlin woman jailed in June after writing a letter to President Carter has been released from custody but banned from the city, a West German human-rights group has reported.

Ursula Nitsche, 33, and her husband, Prof. Hellmuth Nitsche, 53, had both been taken into custody after charging the East German government with rights violations. Mr. Nitsche remains in jail.

China's main bomber for carrying nuclear weapons, the DIA continued, is the old Soviet Tu-16, with no modern replacement in sight. Only "modest quantitative improvements" were predicted for China's air forces.

As for Chinese forces to fight less than an all-out nuclear war, the DIA's estimates were similarly calm. "The ground force continues to emphasize qualitative improvements with only slight increases in the number of combat divisions by 1980," the agency said.

The Chinese Navy remains far outclassed by the U.S. and Soviet Navies, the DIA said, and will not be able to put up a good fight against either of them "within the next decade."

Francis Romance, the DIA's China specialist, said "it may be a paradox" that China has more naval shipyards than it is using, but their idleness may stem from a shortage of high-quality steel.

Another reason, Mr. Romance said, might be a shortage of trained personnel to build ships. "The Chinese are their worst enemies."

Word that Mr. Pratskas and Mr. Tyerlaystakas had been arrested was relayed by telephone during the news conference at Mr. Grigorenko's apartment.

"This is very serious. Both are arrested for the second time," said Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel prize-winning physicist, who attended the news conference with his wife.

Mr. Pratskas was a member of the Lithuanian branch of the unofficial organization to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accords on human rights. Mr. Tyerlaystakas worked with the group.

No details of their arrests were known but Mr. Grigorenko said that they probably would be charged with dissemination of anti-Soviet propaganda.

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## French Boss Owe Noth To Philand

PARIS, Aug. 24 (AP).—A French boss who owes noth to Philand

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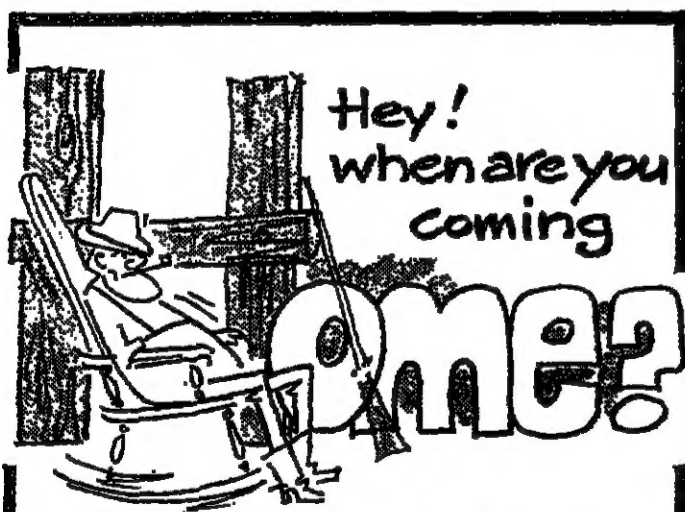
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## U.S. Interest in Solution for Ulster Burs Rumors on an Initiative, Aid

By R.W. Apple Jr.

IN, Aug. 24 (NYT).—The States is quietly looking for a solution to the civil strife in Northern Ireland. But in doing so, it is not off an astonishing of rumors and raised hopes. U.S. officials consider

investment in Northern Ireland in an attempt to provide badly needed jobs for both Roman Catholics and Protestants.

But one would suspect nothing so low-key, nothing so lacking in drama from reading the British and Irish press during the last three or four months.

Early this summer, for example, the Observer, a London weekly, reported that Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., was giving serious thought to visiting Belfast with other well-known Irish-American politicians. The visit never took place, and sources close to the senator deny that

he even considered attempting an Ulster peace-making expedition.

Last month, it was widely reported that President Carter was on the verge of making a speech on the situation in Northern Ireland. So far, no such speech has been made.

And on the eve of the visit by Queen Elizabeth II to Northern Ireland earlier this month, the Daily Telegraph of London reported that agents of the FBI would stay "within arms' length" of the Queen throughout her trip. The reason, it was explained, was that Mr. Carter wanted to know whether U.S. arms were used in any attack on the Queen.

Interviews here, in London and in Belfast strongly suggest that no FBI men were in Ulster when the Queen was there. Certainly they were not "within arms' length" throughout the trip.

The state of rumors has had its roots in a statement issued on St. Patrick's Day by Sen. Kennedy and three other prominent Irish-American Democrats. Rep. Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts, the speaker of the House, Sen. Daniel Moynihan of New York and Gov. Hugh Carey of New York. They appealed to all elements in Ulster to renounce violence and asked Americans to stop providing money and moral support to violence-prone organizations.

### Public Record

That much is on the public record, but the conversations that followed have been private and have led to widespread speculation.

Rep. O'Neill has reportedly asked Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to see what steps the United States could take, Mr. Carter, who had worn a "Get England Out of Ireland" button at one point during his campaign for the presidency, has apparently begun to change his mind about the situation.

When he saw William Shannon, the new U.S. ambassador to Dublin, about six weeks ago, the President encouraged Mr. Shannon to involve himself in the Northern Ireland question by exploring the situation and recommending a course of action. Shortly thereafter, according to diplomatic sources, Mr. Vance raised the issue with David Owen, the British foreign secretary at a meeting in Paris. Mr. Owen, the sources reported, was not optimistic about any U.S. role, but agreed to adopt a wait-and-see attitude because of the Labor party government's unusually warm relations with the Carter administration.

### Cautious Response

Mr. Shannon is said to have sounded out Jack Lynch, the Irish Premier, about a U.S. initiative in Ulster. Again the response was cautious, according to Irish political sources.

Britain would probably look favorably on a limited U.S. effort in Northern Ireland, particularly if the effort concentrated on providing jobs. According to figures released last February, the United States is already the largest foreign investor in Ulster, and 31 U.S. companies have invested more than \$250 million in the province since 1969, when the current violence began.

Roy Mason, Britain's secretary of state for Northern Ireland, said in an Aug. 1 speech in Belfast that the security situation was improving and that therefore "the time is right for a fresh drive to attract overseas investment." New incentives will be provided, he said, to try to lure foreign concerns to areas of high unemployment.

The need for jobs is one of the few topics on which Protestant and Catholic politicians in Ulster agree. But it is not clear whether Mr. Carter has in mind a simple statement welcoming U.S. private investment in Ulster or a program in which dollar grants of some sort would be offered to encourage U.S. companies.

### Reports 'Overplayed'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP).—President Carter's chief spokesman said today that reports of U.S. economic aid to Northern Ireland had been "overplayed" but that discussions are under way to see what the United States could do in a limited way to bring peace to the province.

Press Secretary Jody Powell said Mr. Carter had not been aware of the efforts until today, but would have been if the United States were planning a major initiative.

After talking with Mr. Carter, Mr. Powell said he determined that "at the request of members of Congress, the State Department has explored with the governments of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the question of what, if anything, this government might do of a very limited nature that might be helpful to support our long-held position favoring an end of violence and the beginning of peace in Northern Ireland."

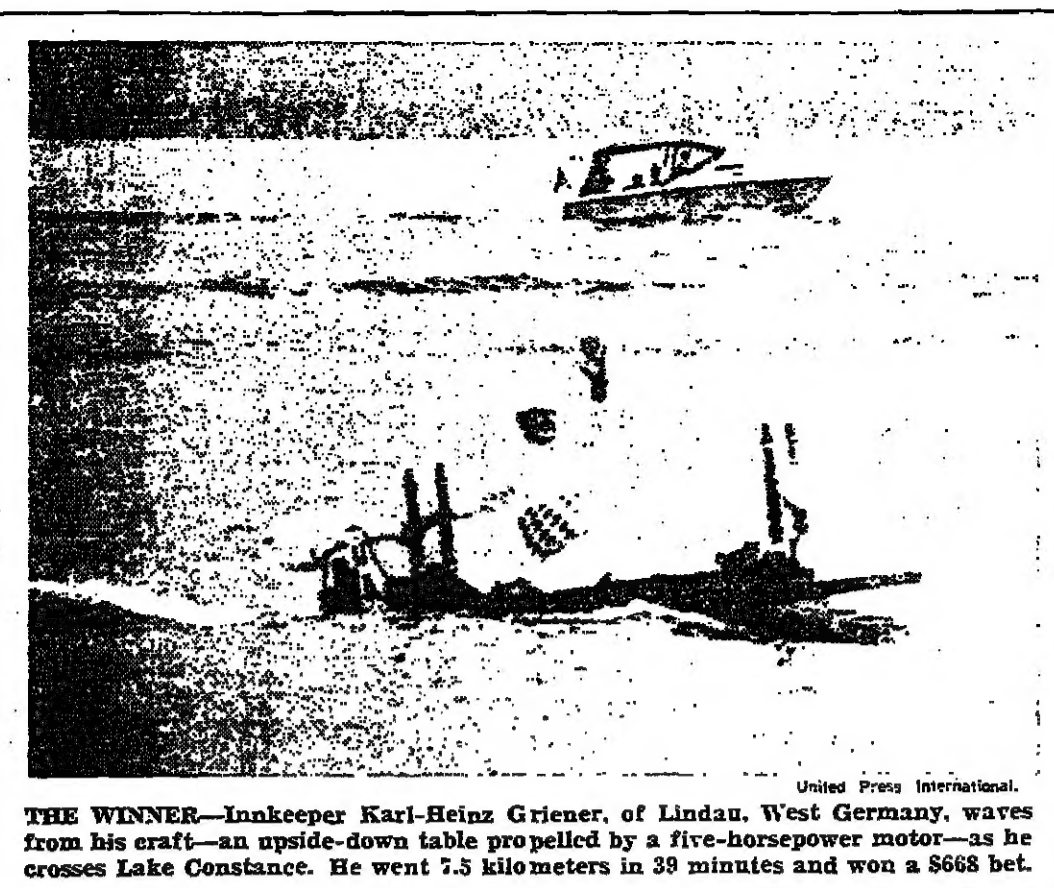
Mr. Powell said there would be no direct involvement of the United States in Northern Ireland.

"Any assistance we could render would be of a very limited nature," Mr. Powell said.

### White House Denial

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP).—The White House said today it knew of no plans to offer U.S. economic aid to Northern Ireland as a peace incentive.

British and Irish news reports yesterday said such a plan was being prepared.



THE WINNER—Innkeeper Karl-Heinz Griener, of Lindau, West Germany, waves from his craft—an upside-down table propelled by a five-horsepower motor—as he crosses Lake Constance. He went 7.5 kilometers in 39 minutes and won a \$668 bet.

## '50s Tests Showed Sterility in Animals

### 2 U.S. Firms Knew of Pesticide Hazard

By Bill Peterson and Paul Shinoff

LATHROP, Calif., Aug. 24 (WP).—The two chief manufacturers of a pesticide recently found to cause sterility in chemical workers here knew more than 20 years ago that the same pesticide caused sterility in animals.

Results of tests of the pesticide dibromochloropropane (DBCP) by Dow and Shell Chemical companies, the two manufacturers, were published in a leading scientific journal in 1961. Neither the chemical workers nor the federal agency charged with protecting them knew about the tests until medical tests this month found that 26 male DBCP workers here were sterile. Tests at a plant in Magnolia, Ark., found that 12 men were sterile.

In addition to sterility, at least five scientific studies have reported that DBCP causes cancer in animals.

Currently, there are no standards governing DBCP use, and federal officials are beginning to call it "another keystone situation," a reference to the incident in Hopewell, Va., where a number of workers in a pesticide plant suffered neurological disorders.

Need for a 'Bitter' Eula Bingham, chief of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, said that the case points to the need for a general ban on the pesticide industry. These are all toxic substances. People have to be informed about the hazards so workers understand what they're dealing with.

Her remarks offer little comfort to Ted Bricker, 31, who worked the last three years in what is now called the "sterility chamber" at Occidental Chemical Co.'s fertilizer plant here.

"We've got young people here who don't have any family," he said. "I have one kid. We had him before I went to work in the (DBCP) unit. And now we wonder what else they might find. We've got one 24-year-old kid who's already had a brain tumor. Another man bleeds from the nose."

"Some of us are angry—sure. They were running tests back in '52. This is what's puzzling. Why didn't they tell us?"

A chemical soil fumigant, often sold under the trade names of Fumazone or Nemagon, DBCP is used to kill parasite worms that feed on such diverse crops as pineapple, cotton and potatoes.

Medical tests are being conducted now at a Shell Chemical plant in Denver, and the Environmental Protection Agency is investigating whether the DBCP has caused soil, water or air pollution around manufacturing plants.

Shell Chemical, it was learned, began animal laboratory tests on DBCP in 1952, and issued findings

to the company in an internal paper in 1954. The paper discussed several medical problems found in the animals including the shrinking of testicles and sterility. Dow Chemical Co. conducted a similar test, and the joint results were published in the Journal of Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology in 1961.

Both Shell and Dow, which supplies DBCP to Occidental Chemical, continued manufacturing the pesticide until the initial

reports of sterility among workers came out several weeks ago.

Dow recommended that exposure to DBCP be kept under one part per million per cubic meter of air. Company officials at Occidental said they limited exposure to one-third part per million.

Dr. Earyl Blair, director of health and environmental affairs for Dow, said his company feels DBCP is safe, if used within prescribed limits.

## House Prober Says Canada Fails to Clear Gulf in Cartel

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP).—The Canadian government's defense of Gulf Oil Co.'s participation in a uranium price-fixing cartel does not exempt it from a House subcommittee probe.

Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., said that a diplomatic communication received by the State Department earlier this month from Canada does not adequately support Gulf's contention that it was forced into the cartel by Canada. "I am distressed that the full facts in this case continue to be hidden behind not only a foreign corporate veil but a foreign governmental stone wall as well," Mr. Moss said.

At issue is the participation of Gulf's Canadian subsidiary, Gulf Minerals Canada Ltd., in an international cartel of uranium-producing nations that allegedly tried to fix prices in the non-U.S. sector of the non-Communist world market in the early 1970s.

Mr. Moss' Oversight and Investigations subcommittee held hearings in June into whether the cartel's efforts affected U.S. uranium prices. At the hearings, Gulf officials acknowledged participation but claimed that they were forced into the cartel by the Canadian government. However, a May 1972 Canadian government document was produced that asserted that it was not Canada's policy to force uranium producers to join the cartel.

## Scientists Believe Voyager Hit by Its Spent Engine

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 24 (UPI).—The Voyager spacecraft now on a flawless course to Jupiter may have been struck by its own burned-out rocket engine sometime during the first day of the mission, engineers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here reported this week. If so, the collision only jostled the probe and did not damage it, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Normally an engine used to propel a satellite onto a particular trajectory is jettisoned so that it does not trail along behind the spacecraft.

But Friday's launch of Voyager-2 was the first time the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has used this particular 15,300-pound solid propellant motor on such a mission. The Air Force has used it for some classified satellites.

About 17 hours after the rocket engine burned out something bumped the Voyager. Engineers ruled out asteroids or meteors. The supposition is that the "something" was traveling at about the same velocity and in almost the same direction as the Voyager. That would almost have to mean some previously jettisoned part of the spacecraft.

"Although it appears remote that a collision between two separate segments of the spacecraft could occur," the laboratory said, "Voyager engineers cannot account for the disturbance in any other way."

'Potemkin' in Spain MADRID, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Communist party chief Santiago Carrillo and the ambassadors of eight Communist countries last night attended the first public showing in Spain in 40 years of Eisenstein's 1927 movie classic "Battleship Potemkin." The film, depicting a revolt by Russian sailors in Odessa, was banned during the Franco era.

## School Admissions Challenged

### Affirmative Action to Get Aid Of Carter in Top Court Test

By Paul Delaney

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (NYT).—After extensive debate, the Carter administration has decided to support the principle of affirmative action in education in a case before the Supreme Court that is expected to result in a landmark ruling.

The case involves a suit by Allan Bakke, a white man who contends that he was denied admission to the University of California Medical School at Davis because less qualified minority students were accepted under a special program.

Administration officials said the government's position would be given added weight because the government brief in the case would be signed by Attorney General Griffin Bell. Such briefs usually are handled by the solicitor general.

Some black leaders have compared the case in importance to the Plessy vs. Ferguson decision of 1896, in which the Supreme Court legalized segregated transportation facilities, and the 1954 decision of Brown vs. the Board of Education of Topeka, Kan., in which the court outlawed "separate but equal" facilities.

President Carter said at a press conference last month that he favored affirmative action in principle and indicated that he would defend the California minority admissions program, although, he commented, it might "contravene the concept of merit selection."

### Suggestions Sought

After that, Drew Days 3d, assistant attorney general for civil rights, asked the heads of civil rights agencies for suggestions on what arguments the Justice Department might make in the case.

Eleanor Holmes Norton, chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, said she had urged intervention on the merits of the case and because of the far-reaching implications.

Kenneth Tollef, director of the Institute for the Study of Educational Policy at Howard University, said that although he was pleased with the administration's decision, he was concerned that it had taken so long. He said there had seemed to be some debate over what position the administration would take.

"I was extremely troubled by the delay, particularly since many of the people involved in the decision were blacks or were sympathetic to blacks," Mr. Tollef said in an interview. "At one point I wondered why, if they were the good guys, had they not moved on this issue."

"This will be the most important decision by the Supreme Court since Brown. We feel it is important for the court to uphold the university," he added. If not, Mr. Tollef said, the impact will be felt in other civil rights areas, such as housing and employment.

Mrs. Norton disagreed with that contention. She said she felt that an adverse ruling "would not be the end of civil rights in this

country—it wouldn't affect the body of laws on employment, they are intact."

Officials reported that the debate had focused on the use of such terms as "reverse discrimination," "quotas," and "goals," and how these terms should be dealt with in a brief. President Carter has said his favors goals but not quotas.

Mr. Tollef said he was puzzled by the debate. "Some people are not comfortable with the notion of race being so explicit in the case," he said. "They want to deracialize civil rights. But that's a simplistic reading of civil-rights legislation that's clearly directed to helping the problems of blacks."

### Admission Program

Mr. Bakke contends he was denied admission because of an affirmative action program that allotted 16 of 100 places to minority students, even though he had a higher grade-point average than the average of such students who were admitted. The California Supreme Court ruled 6 to 1 that the program was unconstitutional.

Many individuals and organizations that usually take the same side on civil rights issues find themselves in opposition in the Bakke case. Among those filing briefs against the Bakke position were Columbia, Harvard and Stanford universities, the University of Pennsylvania, the American Association of University Professors and the Asian American Bar Association of the Greater Bay Area. Those in support of Mr. Bakke include the American Jewish Committee, the American Federation of Teachers, the American Jewish Congress, the Italian-American Foundation and the Polish-American Affairs Council.

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and Athens Hilton  
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## U.S., Soviet, French Navies Added in New Jane's Edition

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP).—The edition of "Jane's Fighting Ships" the volunteer U.S. Navy has the edge over the Soviet Union's powerful and well-knit and for France's achievement of global sea power. editor of the 80-year-old volume says the new volume is a sharp criticism of the U.S. Navy's lack of numbers or tonnage.

## U.S. Navy Rejects to Bar Access Nixon Gifts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI).—A judge rejected efforts by former President Richard Nixon's lawyers to prevent a search of impounded White House files to inventory received from foreign

ambassadors. Attorney General John N. Mitchell said the ruling means the Services Administration at a week can begin to 200 boxes for gifts that to be missing—either because of faulty record-keeping or

District Judge Aubrey N. Maltby lifted a temporary order Mr. Nixon's attorneys obtained. He a petition for a preliminary injunction to block the until better regulations up to safeguard Mr. Nixon's privacy.

U.S. Envoy  
L.N. Aug. 24 (UPI).—Solen, the U.S. ambassador to East Germany, has his credentials to Erich Honecker, chairman of the Politburo.

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## The South African Bomb Scare

Something of enormous potential consequence—and equal delicacy—has been going on in the past several days concerning the South African government's nuclear intentions. It was an international bomb scare of the first order, and President Carter's carefully measured announcement Tuesday seemed to reflect both the initial relief and the continuing wariness that his administration feels about the outcome. South Africa, the President said, "has informed us that they do not have and do not intend to develop nuclear explosive devices for any purpose, either peaceful or as a weapon . . . that no nuclear explosive test will be taken in South Africa now or in the future." He added his appreciation of this "commitment" and made a point of noting, "We will, of course, continue to monitor the situation there very closely."

What has been going on is this: The U.S. government—in concert with the British, French, West Germans and Russians—has been putting terrific heat on the South African government because there was strong reason to suspect that the South Africans were in fact preparing a nuclear explosion for some time soon, an explosion of unimaginable political impact, whatever its actual nuclear tonnage. The French foreign minister, Louis de Guiringaud, whose harsh warning to the South Africans made news earlier in the week, led the open, public protest. The other countries, along with France, pushed very hard in private. The upshot has been the South African government's statement cited by Mr. Carter. Either they never were going to develop a nuclear explosive device or they are not going to do so now. Whichever is the case, it is welcome news—though hardly enough to warrant a relaxed return to other business.

There were two very positive, upbeat aspects to the drama that led to the South African assurances. One is that a group of nations which otherwise compete on a wide range of matters, including nuclear ones,

were able to get together and act forcefully and fast to indicate to a prospective new nuclear power what the consequences would be if it went ahead. Nothing like that, you will recall, occurred at the time of India's nuclear explosion in 1974. The other promising sign is that so-called peaceful nuclear explosions seem finally and appropriately to be losing their mystique. Mr. de Guiringaud had it just right. He declared that "no distinction could be made between an atomic explosion for pacific purposes and one for military nuclear experimentation." That is the case and the "peaceful explosion" dodge has since deserved the contempt in which it is increasingly widely held.

Why would South Africa want nuclear weapons? Presumably, if it did, for the same reason and symbolism reasons that many other non-nuclear nations with big troubles want them. The grim fact is that over the long haul South Africa could probably acquire nuclear independence: It has great supplies of uranium and could in time develop the technology to do with it as it pleased. For the present, however, the South Africans depend on other countries such as the United States and France to provide it enriched uranium fuel. That means we still have some leverage and some time to act.

Mr. Carter was right in taking the incident as cause to "renew our efforts to encourage South Africa to place all their nuclear power production capabilities under international safeguards and inspections" and to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. But the case is bigger than the South African episode—blood-chilling as that has been. It illustrates, again, the urgency of trying to work out some international discipline in the field of nuclear-weapons and energy development. Partial and ad hoc as it was, the international effort of those who leaned on South Africa shows that it can be done.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Lance Affair Won't Go Away

The first blimish has now appeared on the shining armor of moral rectitude which President Carter hoped would clothe his entire administration. It is still in the shape of a question mark but it remains stubbornly resistant to cleaning. The affair of Mr. Bert Lance, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, will not go away . . .

By any standards, Mr. Lance's bewildering array of loans and overdrafts must cause eyebrows to rise. His personal, professional and political affairs seem to have mingled on very intimate terms . . . Mr. Lance is an old personal friend and political supporter of Mr. Carter, and served under him when he was governor of Georgia. He is no stranger or newcomer about whom Mr. Carter could claim to have been misinformed or ill-informed. He is an associate of many years . . .

Washington since Watergate is a place of investigative zeal, and Mr. Carter's administration will have to be of almost superhuman perfection to survive this sort of scrutiny and emerge wholly unscathed.

—From the Times (London).

### French Minister's Departure

'South African Prime Minister' John Vorster's largely French arsenal is the major weapon arrayed against black majority rule, one-man, one-vote, and all the other aspirations of the southern African peoples. So the Tanzanian students have a perfect right to protest against French arms sales to South Africa . . . after (last week's) illuminating incident at Dar es Salaam Airport, French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud abruptly returned to Paris . . .

In many ways this is rather sad. Tanzania could probably have taught Mr. de Guiringaud a good deal that he did not know. At the same time, of course, the French authorities have traditionally always been afraid of crowds . . . Mr. de Guiringaud may have been genuinely alarmed. In the end, though, leaving for Paris in a huff has several compensations. For one thing, you have reassured the majesty of France. For another, you get home sooner.

—From the Guardian (London).

### The Panama Canal's Value

It has long been clear that the Panama Canal, while still useful to the U.S.A., is by no means vital. Today, only about 3 per cent of trade between the East and West coasts passes through it, compared to 50 per cent in 1940. World trade needs the canal even less. The biggest freighters and super-tankers cannot use it and the South American "diversion" is gradually becoming cheaper

than using the canal. The military balance sheet is more controversial, but most analyses are now negative, for the canal and its surrounding zone alike. Defense would be very difficult, for a well-placed rocket or even moderately successful guerrilla action could make the locks unusable. The Panama Canal question has become a mainly political one.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### Wars in Africa

In spite of their poverty and perhaps because of it, we see African countries busy acquiring weapons they can ill afford to prosecute silly wars against each other.

It would be easy to blame our friends and enemies who supply the weapons for us to fight each other. But the problem is not our friends and enemies. The problem is the African countries themselves who, in spite of their repeated avowals to African unity and liberation, allow themselves to be manipulated to serve the interests outside the continent . . .

Somalia and Ethiopia are at war for some piece of barren land. A few weeks ago, Libya and Egypt were at each other's throat for some equally ridiculous reason.

In the Sahara, the Moroccans and the Mauritians are fighting to take control of Western Sahara and share among themselves the remains of Spanish colonialism.

African countries should be so preoccupied with the liberation of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa as to have no time for petty squabbles against each other.

—From the Daily News (Dar es Salaam).

### Talks in Southern Africa

This weekend will see yet another set of crucial talks on southern Africa, founded on the hope that it is still not too late for a negotiated settlement in Rhodesia . . . (British Foreign Secretary) Dr. David Owen has elaborated proposals which are still secret, but the fundamental premise is that the constitution should be based on one man one vote and that Mr. (Premier) Ian Smith and the present white minority regime should give way to a neutral interim administration.

The difficulty with these proposals is that they are very unlikely to form the basis for a negotiation between the Smith regime and the various black nationalist groups. The implication of a neutral interim administration is that the whites give up sole control of the police and the army. Yet it is perfectly clear that this is a concession which Mr. Smith is not prepared to offer, even after an election in which he has to appear tough in order to appease his extreme right wing.

—From the Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 25, 1902

NEW YORK—The growth of the drinking habit among women is one of the most discouraging signs of the times. The reason why it is so largely on the increase is not difficult to find. The rush and worry of modern life, the unnatural conditions under which the women in society—as spent with a capital S—must live are, it is easy to understand, mainly responsible for this regrettable situation.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 25, 1927

BOSTON—Plans of the defense committee to continue the protest of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti by taking the bodies for a tour of the United States in special caskets were changed today and it is announced the bodies will be cremated following the public memorial services and the funeral procession on Sunday. The ashes of Vanzetti will go to Italy. The remains of Sacco will rest in the United States.



## Nobel Prize: An Idea Whose Time Has Passed?

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON—Should the Nobel Prize be abolished? Let's think about it.

The presumed merit of this most revered honor for intellectual achievement is that by recognizing and rewarding excellence—currently at the rate of \$162,320 per prize, from Alfred Nobel's legacy—excellence is encouraged. There's obviously something to that, since the prospect of glory and wealth do tend to concentrate the mind.

But there's another side to the Nobel sweepstakes that raises serious questions about the 77-year-old institution. Shouts are heard about this in the literary community, where the annual award is often greeted by rancor, disbelief and "never-heard-of-him" comments. The Peace Prize is usually too loaded with politics to command reverence (Henry Kissinger and North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho in 1973). And the prize in economics, first given in 1899, is too new to be evaluated. However, it is already drawing grumbles as the awards committee delicately works its way through contending schools of theory, with an eye on Nobel's nonposthumous rule.

### Mischief

It is in the scientific fields, however, that the mischief is greatest, and for the ironic reason that in science the Nobel halo glows powerfully in and out of the scientific community. That medal-minded enterprise takes recognition by peers very seriously, while the public, generally uncomprehending of the scientific work that led to the prize, stands in awe of each new properly certified genius. But even a lot of scientists have doubts about the value and the prizes. Though they usually only whisper their concerns, they sometimes go public, as did the British Journal Nature a couple of years ago, when it editorially looked askance at the Nobel prizes and inquired, "Isn't it time they were abolished?"

One trouble with the Nobel prizes is that they confer an invidious prestige on the few fields of basic research for which they are awarded: physics, chemistry and medicine or physiology—leaving out all the rest of the big world of science. There is no Nobel Prize for mathematics or psychology or any of the other social sciences, apart from economics. Being granted exclusively for basic research, the prizes exclude engineering and most of the medical sciences. The developers of polio vaccine have never received Nobel recognition because their work is considered to be a case of medical engineering that drew upon a Nobel-honored breakthrough in tissue-culture techniques for its success. Newer fields, such as energy, environment and oceanography, do not come into the Nobel purview, nor do important but less fashionable fields such as zoology and botany.

### Pecking Order

An effect of the Nobel system is to contribute a scientific pecking order that distorts the values of the scientific community, particularly in regard to its linkage to societal needs. Nobelists and, by extension, their fields of research, constitute an elite, which does not go unnoted by bright graduate students who are planning their careers or, usually,

by government bureaucrats who are handing out money for research.

Another difficulty is that the prizes almost invariably spawn a great deal of bitterness and cynicism. Though the various Swedish institutions that select the recipients go about their task with great diligence, it is often impossible to pinpoint the origin of a particular scientific finding. Perhaps it was some years ago, but most research today is not only conducted by teams, but is

also intellectually nourished by similar research at other institutions. The Nobel Prize honors the ball carrier while ignoring the indispensable role of the team.

Perhaps the kindest thing to be said about the Nobel Prize is that it is unique in its power for instantly creating personages whose pronouncements on any subject—scientific or otherwise—command worldwide attention. Many Nobelists, apart from a few idiot savants who chanced on

gold, are extraordinarily bright and humane, and their automatic access to the public on issues of concern—arms control prominent among them—is a bit of a plus. In this regard, Nobelists constitute a sort of international House of Lords, holding lifetime appointments to pontificate freely. For this purpose, the awards may have some value. But otherwise, our Swedish friends could do science and society a service by doing away with this curious institution.

## Carter, Panama and China

By James Reston

NEW YORK—It is clear from President Carter's latest press conference that he still doesn't get the point of so many people who wish him well but still criticize some of his recent actions. The emerging issue is not about his motives or his ethics, which are not in dispute, but about his judgment—specifically about his handling of the Panama case, and more importantly, about his tactics and timing in dealing with the Soviet Union, China, Israel, Panama and Cuba.

Lance is important only as a symbol, but since Jimmy Carter rose to the White House on a symbol of the new or old morality, it is a little awkward for him to argue now that Lance did nothing illegal or unethical according to the rules of bankers at that time. Maybe, Carter suggested, the system of banking should be examined and corrected, but this is quite a switch. "The way to stop financial joy-riding," said Woodrow Wilson, "is to arrest the chauffeur and not the automobile." And Franklin Roosevelt, who was no Sunday school teacher, insisted on driving the money changers from the temple (Matthew 21:12) instead of putting them in.

### His Judgment

So there is a question now about Carter's judgment in regard to his friends. He did not submit Bert Lance or Judge Johnson, his new and admirable choice as FBI chief, to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Internal Revenue Service checks other Cabinet members had to pass. He gives Andrew Young a freedom, even a hunting license, he would give to no other U.S. ambassador.

This is no indictment of Lance, Johnson or Young, but this process is beginning to raise questions, which the President himself resents, as to whether he is so sure of his own integrity, and

the integrity of his friends, that he can apply a double standard. His judgment on other matters is more serious. He has dramatized the human rights question with the Soviet Union, which is fair enough, but ignored it in the Philippines, Panama and South Korea, where U.S. strategic interests are involved. And in the process, he has confused our major allies in Japan and Europe.

There is something very pragmatic in all this—what George Bernard Shaw called realism—"the binding of our hymn book"—but Carter could be getting into trouble, because he is doing the one thing he promised he wouldn't do—letting his politics get in the way of his principles. The President is opposed to the use of military force to achieve political objectives, but is trying to restore diplomatic relations with Castro, who is using military force in Africa to install Communist regimes in that continent against the interests of the United States.

He has proposed a peace settlement in the Middle East that is opposed by both the Israelis and the Arabs, and he has sent Secretary of State Vance to Peking precisely at the point when even his own aides in the Cabinet agree there is no chance of agreement on the main problem of Taiwan.

### Why China?

The new government of China and the new government of the United States obviously have a lot of common problems to discuss, beginning with the future of Taiwan, but why the Carter administration agreed to take up the Taiwan question in Peking just when it is starting a critical battle over the future of the Panama Canal is not quite clear.

The two subjects may seem far apart, but not in the United States Senate. For the senators

who oppose "giving up" the canal also oppose "getting out" of Taiwan, and even raising the Taiwan question at this time risks adding to the opposition to the canal treaty.

For example, the President can be grateful that the opposition to his compromise Panama treaty is now being led by Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina. With these two jingoistic shouters leading the charge against him, no matter what the popularity polls say, Carter can hardly lose the Panama treaty in the end.

But Taiwan is something else. The senators who are against the Panama treaty may also be against ending the U.S. security treaty with Taiwan, but it doesn't work the other way. For example, Sen. Barry Goldwater is going along with the Panama treaty, but would stomp the country to preserve the Taiwan treaty, and he would undoubtedly carry the votes of quite a few senators with him, probably including Howard Baker of Tennessee, the Republican leader in the Senate.

The issues being raised here are not of the Carter administration's policies but of its timing, tactics, and political judgment. It has committed itself on Panama and faces an urgent test of its authority both at home and abroad on this issue.

But there was nothing urgent about U.S.-China relations that required Vance's trip to Peking at this particular time. He knew long ago that China's condition for "normalization" of diplomatic relations with Washington—breaking the security treaty with Taiwan and withdrawing U.S. troops from that island, now only 1,400—were unacceptable to the Congress and a threat to the Panama treaty.

In short, it raises again the question of judgment. It was the wrong mission, on the wrong subject at the wrong time, and everybody in Washington knew it. In fact the White House and the State Department warned all reporters ahead of time not to expect any progress, but they went ahead with the Vance mission anyway.

And the paradox of all this is that the Carter administration's policies and objectives with Moscow, Peking, Jerusalem, Panama and Havana may be right, but its tactics, as with Bert Lance, are very odd.

## Letters

### Africa's Conscience

That was an historic picture on Page 1 (Herald Tribune, Aug. 18), one wonders if the General Accounting Office will pursue with a vengeance the collection of bad debts the U.S. government has run up in supporting many of its allies?

under the heading of "human rights"? Africa's "conscience" is a guilty conscience. America's "conscience" risks going the same way if the present double standards on human rights in Africa are not dropped.

A. D. SIMONS,  
Pansy, Switzerland.

### Charity at Home

Re "Bad U.S. Debts on School Loans Top \$400 Million" (Herald Tribune, Aug. 18), one wonders if the General Accounting Office will pursue with a vengeance the collection of bad debts the U.S. government has run up in supporting many of its allies? Interesting, isn't it, that charity in the United States does not, and never has, start at home?

J. M. B. CRAWFORD,  
London.

### Making It

Kissinger is doing it again. Everybody I know in their early 50s is trying to lose weight and write a book and Henry is making it.

ANDREE BOCCA,  
La Colle-sur-Loup, France.

## Taiwan: The Race To Betray

By William Buckley

NEW YORK—It is instructive to contrast the symbolism of the United States' position in Taiwan. It is being suggested that we chart a course of sovereignty over the Canal. Opponents of this course cite as among the reasons for not doing so the symbol of prestige to the United States. The quick answer to that is that the loss in prestige of the sort that marks up with little red pins set about the globe—there, there, and there the American flag is flying.

There is another kind of prestige that transcends market demonstrations of prestige, change for fundamental proved situations. A great try looks first after its own city, and then seeks to obliterate ambitions of other people in Panama's case, the rejection of their country.

In Taiwan, our presence has a great symbolic meaning. I suggest that we survive, we advised the world that we are prepared to defend the Communist superpower are not prepared to a them by turning over man beings for them to use.

Now Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Smith would not put way. Sen. Kennedy was a fully vague about the full Taiwan. He was concrete points: We should terminate defense treaty, and we should try to exact from Chih pledge that it would reinforce in seizing Taiwan. He became vague was or then would protect Taiwan, the colossus on the map. Well . . . such things as an American presence in the Pacific to judge from events since there is for the purpose of anteing that America will act in the Pacific, for economic trade with Taiwan sort of thing. What we gain from our withdrawal Taiwan? Once again, the tort and their support vague. What we stand to a capitulation to the mainland China. Why is gain?

### Two Points

Two points need to be cleared. One symbolic, the other practical. The symbolic point is the location of the would mark a change in American foreign policy. We into the treaty 15 years cause we were prepared to a statement, namely: I would defend Taiwan in a of aggression initiated from mainland. To terminate treaty is to retreat from commitment. That is simple, is what it means.

Now to retreat from commitment because it is no necessary is one thing—no has changed in the line Chinese-Taiwan relations retreat from a commitment exchange for an enhancement is another thing—b is not in prospect. To simply to flatter the mal velocity is subject. The tion of the Taiwan treaty so be interpreted thru Asia, and quite correctly. But to deal with the co. We know because it has told us so that as a matter of fact, the Taiwan has received the priority in all dealings b the United States and since the Shanghai Me: There isn't great pressure the mainlanders to bring American evacuation. By the Taiwan, however, sure is bound to increase.

With the American removed, psychological pr are generated to launch a dentist campaign against I. The hawk in China would insist that there is nothing to combat than the Tai military and that it is hating for a Great Power not ert itself to accomplish the fication of its own country.

Note down the following candidates for the worst i ing of the year. It is the cing sentence from the New Times editorial supporting nedy. Our failure to get Taiwan "would increase th that the present pragmat, cessors to Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai may decide their American connection dependable and therefore, wnt taking political ri maintain." We are to pr China that we are dependa being undependable.

Chairman  
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Editor  
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Harry Becker, Senior Editorial Writer



## Trial in Zurich

# Italy to Free German Radical on Terrorism Charges

By Paul Hofmann

Aug. 24 (NYT).—A 38-year-old German woman is internationally known. Krause, won release from her own recognition to her spending 29 months in Italian prisons on terrorism charges without a trial.

## Not Blamed for Violence in Sri Lanka

From Wire Dispatches  
COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, Aug. 24. — Sri Lanka's government today said it believes a conspiracy fueled the violence here.

communiqué issued after a meeting, the government said, "acts of violence and which took place in certain parts of the country are increasing. Through these acts appeared on the scene a communal conflict which is believed that there is a conspiracy behind it."

an apparent reference to the Lanka Freedom Party

ranakke, defeated in national elections last month, the government said. "It appears that people who were in power are now lost that power attempted to obstruct the work of the government to speed relief for the mass people."

communiqué added that the Minister intended to set a commission to probe the situation and identify who encouraged it.

1,000 Arrested

ing the 1,000 persons arrested in connection with the case were senior officials of the government and previous government officials also said today.

between the Sinhalese, majority ethnic group, and minority Tamils since the beginning of last week have resulted in 54 deaths so far, officials said.

armed forces were kept tight watch throughout the country, formerly Ceylon. In Colombo, armored cars were patrolling the streets under orders of looters and arsonists on the rampage.

cial sources said that Leslie, the private secretary of the late William Gopallawa, among those arrested in connection with the racial troubles, the second largest city, under arrest was H.M. Navaratne, the deputy minister of the government and lands in the government of Mrs. Bandaranaike, sources said.

per Insists  
son 'Bugged'

DON, Aug. 24 (AP).—A top official today said that it was correct in reporting last week that Sir Harold Wilson was bugged by his own security forces when he was prime minister despite a denial by his son, James Callaghan.

Mr. Callaghan's office yesterday said that Sir Harold's residence at 10 Downing Street and his room in the House of Commons were not bugged, the native Daily Express reported that Sir Harold had been bugged by electronic surveillance at places.

paper said it had fresh evidence that he was watched by the security forces in 1974, not say where it got the evidence.

ideologically motivated violence, the 38-year-old German woman is quite popular. She is accused of complicity in bombings, arson and arms smuggling. The reasons many Italians in diverse political camps sympathize with Mrs. Krause are complex.

'Isolation Torture'

There is, above all, a human rights issue. Mrs. Krause, who looks both frail and intense, charges that Swiss prison authorities almost broke her health and personality by "isolation torture." For more than two years, she and her lawyers said, Mrs. Krause was held in a penal institution near Zurich in complete segregation.

Protests against "isolation torture" have become increasingly frequent in European radical movements. At present, about 40 West German anarchists in West German penitentiaries are on a hunger strike to denounce prison conditions, especially alleged isolation.

In Italy, a group including far-left politicians and many women, started lobbying earlier this year to obtain an improvement of Mrs. Krause's situation. A legal device was found to help Mrs. Krause, who is an Italian citizen through a former marriage. And the government requested and eventually obtained Mrs. Krause's extradition to Switzerland.

Swiss Conditions

The Swiss authorities handed her over to Italy on Aug. 15 on the condition that she be returned to Zurich, where her trial comes up, reportedly next month. Mrs. Krause will have to face charges arising from her alleged participation in attacks on the Spanish Embassy in Bern and the Zurich branch of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Corp. in 1974.

Italy based its extradition request on a warrant charging her with complicity in arson by taking part in a bombing of an electronic plant near Milan almost three years ago.

Mrs. Krause was turned over to Italy by the Swiss authorities on the same day that Nazi war criminal Herbert Kappler fled from a closely guarded hospital room here.

## W. Germans Deny Involvement in Kappler's Escape

BONN, Aug. 24 (UPI).—West Germany, concerned by foreign criticism, said yesterday that it had nothing to do with the escape from Italy of Herbert Kappler, the former Nazi police chief in Rome.

The government, breaking a week's silence, said that it had learned of the escape only after Kappler was smuggled out of a Rome prison hospital in a wardrobe trunk by his wife.

"Neither the federal government nor any of its agencies were involved in the preparation or carrying out of Kappler's flight," a statement said.

The statement, issued by spokesman Armin Gruenewald, expressed "respect" for the 335 Italian civilians killed in 1944 by Kappler and "sympathy" for their survivors.

It promised to examine the Italian request for Kappler's extradition, but it stressed that this would be done according to German law. Mr. Gruenewald said last week that the Basic Law, the nation's Constitution, bars the extradition of Germans to foreign nations.

## Israel Arrests Police Suspected of Thefts

TEL AVIV, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Fourteen policemen were arrested here today on suspicion of large-scale thefts while on duty, a police spokesman said.

He said a special police team set up to investigate the incidents expects to make further arrests. The policemen are suspected of stealing property worth thousands of Israeli pounds after arriving at the scene of a crime.

## Off Atlantic Coast of Brittany

# French Save an Island From Tanker's Oil

IS, Aug. 24 (AP).—A six-day struggle to save Sein Island, a holiday island off France's Atlantic coast, from the oil of a tanker ended this week with a success.

ever, the effort cost almost 10 lives and a soldier and two divers were killed. But lobster beds and beaches at the choice vacation spot Brittany were preserved.

French government pumped water into the wreckage of the East German oil tanker 300 miles off the coast, forcing the tanker to sink. There it was burned, a floating oil rig. French officials said it was the first major rescue operation of its kind.

the pumping went on, we saw of pollution disappear by itself," Alain Le Roi, of Sein Island, said. "We lobsters to the tourists all without problems."

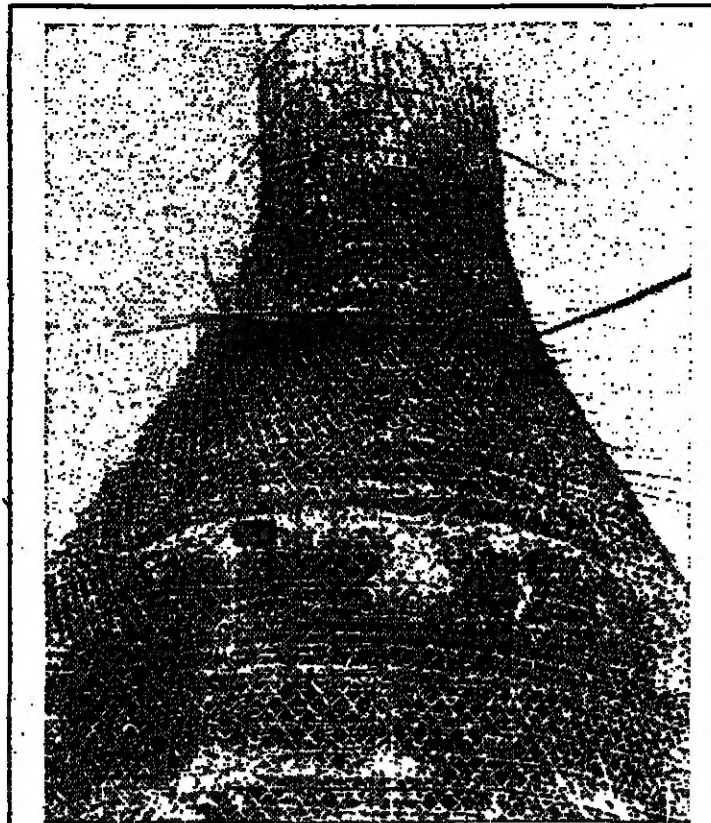
kers said that only residual oil of petroleum remain in

negligible quantities in the 24 holds of the tanker Bohm, which sank 12 miles northwest of Sein Island in a storm on Oct. 14, 1976. It carried about 10,000 tons of Venezuelan crude oil bound for East Germany. Twenty-six of the 37-man crew, including the captain, drowned.

The 11 survivors were rescued by the French Navy, but taken out of the country before French officials could question them about the sinking. A navy inquiry failed to discover the cause of the sinking, and the East German government refused French efforts to find out more. It referred official queries to its Belgian insurance company. French officials reported that the total payment was \$124 million, a fraction of the damage.

The tanker spilled out about 2,000 tons of petroleum soon after it sank, spreading black muck on beaches around Sein Island and the tip of the mainland Brittany peninsula.

Lobsters turned up black. Lob-



RESTORATION—Scaffolding surrounds the Shwezigon pagoda in Pagan, Burma, as workmen work to repair damage to the monument caused by the 1975 earthquake. Some 90 per cent of the hundreds of pagodas and monuments at Pagan were damaged.

## Naum Gabo, Sculptor, Dies

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 24 (AP).—Naum Gabo, 87, a Russian-born pioneer of the constructivist school of sculpture, died of cancer yesterday at this Waterbury Hospital.

One of the first in the constructivist school, in which sculptors build objects rather than carve them out of stone, Mr. Gabo's abstract work in metal, plastic, resin and other materials can be seen in leading galleries and private collections throughout the world.

He was perhaps best known for works in colorless, transparent plastic in delicately engineered abstract shapes.

Mr. Gabo was born in Briansk, Russia, in 1890, the younger brother of the sculptor Antoine Pevsner.

Married in 1936

He left the Soviet Union in 1923, spent the next 13 years in Berlin and Paris, and then lived in Britain from 1928 to 1946. In 1936, he married Miriam Isakova. They had one daughter, Nina, who lives in London.

He was a close friend of British artists Ben Nicholson and Barbara Hepworth and received an honorary knighthood from Queen Elizabeth II in 1971 in recognition of his achievements.

In 1933 he became a naturalized U.S. citizen and settled in Middlebury, Conn. A major exhibition of Mr. Gabo's work was held at the Tate Gallery in London from November, 1976, to January, 1977, after which he donated seven sculptures, 41 models for sculptures and 17 drawings to the Tate.

He had his first U.S. exhibition in Chicago in 1926, and is represented in the major European museums, the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, and other leading museums.

An 80-foot sculpture of his was unveiled in Rotterdam in 1977, and a revolving fountain he first designed in the 1920s was constructed and unveiled in front of London's St. Thomas's Hospital last year.

Alex Segal

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 24.—Alex Segal, 62, the stage, television and film director, has died of cancer at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, the Los Angeles Times reported. During his more than 30 years as a director, Mr. Segal, who was chairman of the Drama Department at the University of Southern California from 1970 until this year, won numerous awards including two Peabody Awards for his television direction of the Actors Studio in 1949 and Celine Theater in 1952; two Emmy Awards for the Celine Theater in 1952 and the U.S. Steel Hour in 1954; and two Directors Guild of America Awards for "The Diary of Anne Frank" and "Death of a Salesman."

Mr. Segal's Broadway credits included "One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest," "Compulsion,"

## Illegal IRS Data Cited

# U.S. Ending Drive Against Rich Tax Evaders

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The government is quietly closing Project Haven, its embattled multimillion-dollar enforcement effort against tax cheaters who use secret Caribbean bank accounts. It was learned yesterday.

Once a much-heralded campaign to prosecute well-to-do tax evaders, Project Haven was dealt a near-fatal blow in April by a federal judge who ruled that the Internal Revenue Service illegally obtained evidence from the pilfered briefcase of a Bahamian banker.

Confidential IRS documents obtained yesterday by the Los Angeles Times showed that "all open Haven cases in group 902, with the exception of those previously submitted for prosecution, are to be withdrawn from."

Sources said that the directive means that IRS special agents will abandon work on dozens of pending cases where no indictments have yet been obtained.

12 Indicted

Group 902 is the IRS command group, based in Miami, which has worked with Justice Department prosecutors and a special federal grand jury in the last two years. A series of 12 indictments were returned against taxpayers across the country.

The chief obstacle in Project Haven, which has been stalled for months, was U.S. District Court Judge John M. Jones' decision that tax fraud evidence against Cleveland businessman Jack Fayer was improperly obtained from a locked briefcase by an IRS informant, Judge Manno ruled that this evidence

was tainted and could not be used for prosecution.

Dozens of other cases are believed to be in the same category.

After discussing IRS agents' withdrawal from Project Haven cases, the minutes of group 902's meeting of July 22 in Miami said:

"Mr. Carr Ferguson, assistant attorney general [for the tax division], will provide a letter to IRS specifying 'taint' as a basis for withdrawing. Agents should begin putting together their withdrawal reports pending the receipt of this letter."

Closed to Intelligence

The minutes also said that "with the approval of the Department of Justice, these cases should be closed to intelligence."

## Financial Times Strike Is Halted

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP).—The Financial Times resumed publication today after losing 16 issues in a dispute with its printers.

The independent daily said that the dispute has not been resolved. The row started when management discovered that some printers, by an arrangement with a foreman who since had died, were taking paid nights off in addition to their normal time off.

The printers refused to work when management said that it would not pay men who took extra time off. The newspaper said that it has promised not to obstruct the arrangement while negotiations continue with the help of an independent arbitrator.

[the IRS intelligence division] by the end of August."

The IRS report said that the special federal grand jury in Miami that was impaneled in January of last year "has been extended for six months for the purpose of completing open case inquiries in Project Haven."

But the report added that "the extent to which IRS can utilize the grand jury in the future has not been resolved."

Discussing the possibility of new assignments of Project Haven funds, the report said: "Group 902 agents should expect some type of manpower reassignment in the near future."

While the huge Haven project, which has involved almost 70 IRS agents, is being phased out, a source familiar with the probe cautioned yesterday that the government's interest in foreign bank fraud would not be abandoned.

Other Banks, Too

This official said that the Justice Department wanted to scrutinize other Caribbean-area banks besides Castle Bank & Trust Co. of Nassau, the central focus of Project Haven. However, these efforts would not approach the size of Project Haven, the source said.

IRS sources contended that the Justice Department also has mismanaged the probe. Justice Department attorneys have failed to anticipate legal problems, have gotten bogged down in answering voluminous Freedom of Information Act requests from Project Haven defendants and have established a poor record-keeping system, these sources said.

For his part, IRS informant Norman Casper has claimed that his tactics were necessary when

he removed lists of secret bank customers from the locked briefcase.

Some indictments have had nothing to do with the tainted briefcase, including charges against tax attorneys Burton Kanter of Chicago and Harry Margolis of Saratoga, Calif. The IRS said that it suspects both men counseled wealthy clients on how to evade taxes through the use of foreign bank accounts.

On Trial

Mr. Margolis is on trial. Mr. Kanter is due to be tried this fall. Both have claimed their activities were proper.

Meanwhile, U.S. tax-evasion schemes using Caribbean banks continue to drain hundreds of millions of dollars annually from the U.S. Treasury, according to congressional investigators.

A House government operations subcommittee headed by Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., said in a report earlier this year that the misuse of foreign bank accounts "is more prevalent today than ever."

Large-scale narcotics trafficking generates more than \$1 billion annually in profits, the report said, much of it funneled into secret foreign accounts to escape detection and taxation.

(Los Angeles Times)

## Pinball Record Claimed

SARNIA, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Eamon Kneeshaw, 29, claimed a pinball-playing endurance record last week when he completed 136 hours before collapsing from exhaustion. He said he had beaten the record of 136 hours set by two Australians.

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## Conservative Switzerland's Woman Leader

By Margaret Studer

**ZURICH (IHT).**—Elisabeth Blumsky was 49 before Swiss men gave her the right to vote. Now, six years later, she is the holder of Switzerland's highest office, National Council president.

She represents Schwyz, a little town filled with baroque churches, patrician houses and surrounded by lakes and mountains, in parliament. Schwyz is the center of historic Switzerland. In the 13th century, Schwyz of which Switzerland carries the name and flag, led the liberation fight against the Hapsburgs and established the Alpine republic. Mrs. Blumsky reflects this tradition of independence.

Through the frustrating years leading to 1971, when women were given the right to vote on the federal level, Mrs. Blumsky was one of a minority of women who worked actively for female suffrage. As president of one of Switzerland's most powerful women's organizations, the Federal Catholic Women's Association, she gained a reputation as a fighter for social reform, and in 1971, when women could at last run for national election, Mrs. Blumsky, representing the Catholic People's Christian party, came in with an overwhelming majority.



Elisabeth Blumsky

In parliament, Mrs. Blumsky has sat on committees which will change the patriarchal picture that Switzerland now presents. Today, the Swiss men are the undisputed legal heads of their families. They control their wives' assets and income, determine where they live and have the final say over the children. A wife must have her husband's permission to work outside the house. If he says no, her only recourse is to the courts. A new family law, of which Mrs. Blumsky is one of the formulators, will sweep away such practices and establish husband and wife as equal before the law.

When the National Council president before Mrs. Blumsky suddenly resigned last May, someone from her party had to replace him. Although it is generally known that some of her party's men wanted this position to remain a male bastion, Mrs. Blumsky's qualifications as a politician and lawyer, origin (Schwyz had not had the honor for decades) and even sex (certain men thought she might bring women's votes at the next election) pushed her to the top. What does a National Council president do? She presides over the meetings of the lower house, which gives her considerable organizational influence, and over the joint session of both houses which elects the seven members of the governing Cabinet.

A winning path leads up through an attractively overgrown garden to the solid Blumsky villa on the outskirts of Schwyz, Switzerland's first citizen, who has no household help nor secretary, is pressed for time; but she does not show it. "My children are old enough to cook and look after themselves."

I shop and see that the household runs," explains Mrs. Blumsky, a widow with a daughter, 24, and two sons, 23 and 19. "The letters stack up in my office, but I could not afford a secretary on the tiny amount a Swiss politician is paid. However, we are provided with 12 secretaries in Bern between 244 parliamentarians."

Most of her legal life has been spent advising women on marital problems. This experience has determined her philosophy, a philosophy which is so liberal on 90 per cent of social issues that it has earned her a reputation for being radically left in the conservative, farmer-oriented canton of Schwyz.

Mrs. Blumsky's conservative 10 per cent finds expression through the abortion issue. She is firmly opposed to a liberalization of abortion law. (Next month the Swiss people will vote in a referendum which will decide if abortion within the first three months of pregnancy can be legalized. It has little chance of success because of the adamant opposition of the Catholic cantons.)

"I believe that all social help should be given to the mother, but I do not believe that the human fetus should be legally unprotected in the first three months," Mrs. Blumsky said. Abortion is not a question of women's rights to Mrs. Blumsky. It is a question of protecting the powerless unborn.

Establishing equality of men and women in Switzerland is Mrs. Blumsky's main feminist goal. Changing family law, now that Switzerland accepts female suffrage except for a few communities, is her object.

"Marriage must become a partnership in which the wife retains control over her affairs and all matters are decided by both parties equally," she said.

### Question of Choice

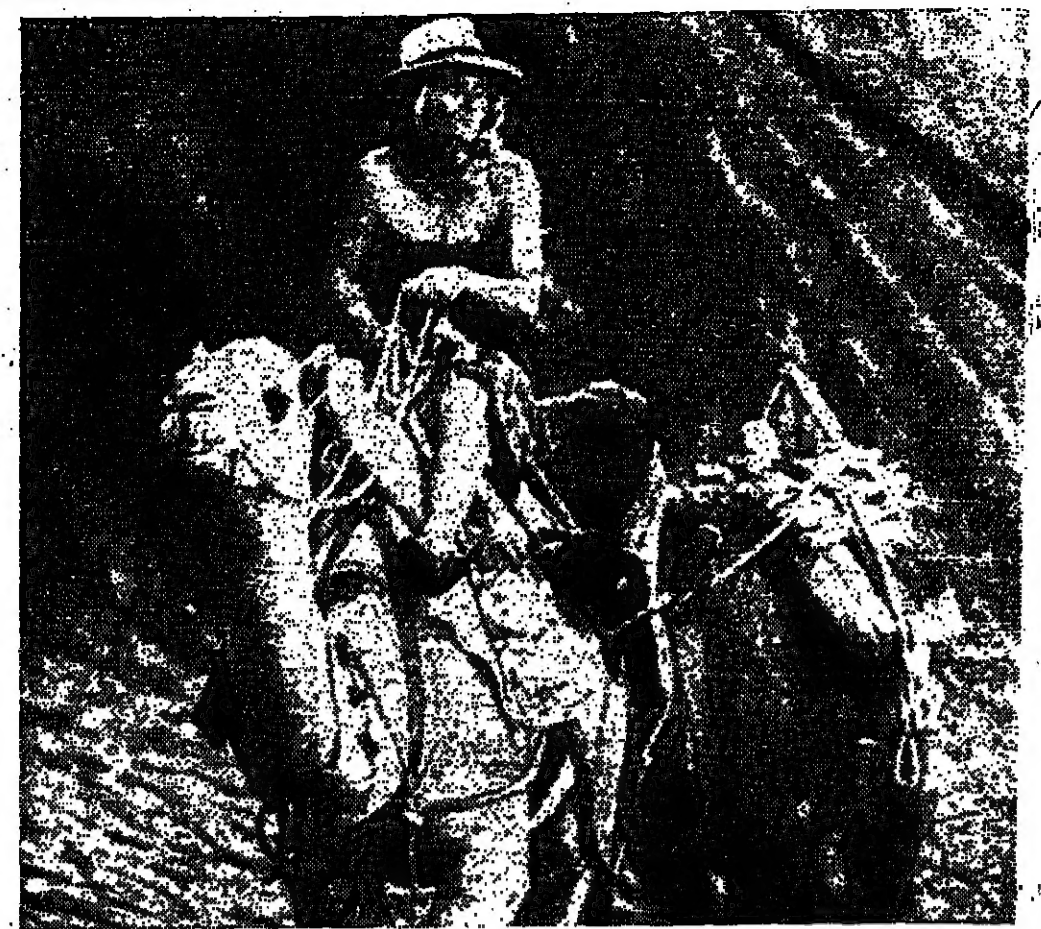
"If a couple decides that the wife should work outside the house and the man at home, that is fine. If they decide to use the wife's name, then that should be possible. It is a question of freedom of choice."

Will equality of rights and responsibilities, as proposed by the Committee on Family Law, be approved? First, it must survive two houses of parliament. But then, if opponents can collect enough signatures to force a referendum, it must go before the people.

"We are hoping that it will not reach the referendum stage," she said. "But then marriage law is something which hits so many people personally, we shall have to be lucky."

"The argument used against us is that the proposed law could weaken the family structure. I believe that it will be strengthened."

Political change in Switzerland is slow. The Swiss are a traditional-minded people, suspicious of anything new. In such a society, it is feminists such as the unglamorous, yet charming, doctor of law, Elisabeth Blumsky, who bring about social revolution.



CAMEL LADY—Robyn Davidson, 28, is near end of 1,200-mile trek across central Australia's Gibson Desert. She left Alice Springs in early April with four camels.

## DINING

### A Survival Guide for Moscow Visitors

By Naomi Barry

**PARIS (IHT).**—An interesting survival guide recently appeared entitled "The Moscow Gourmet," full of behavior do's and don'ts as well as descriptions of nourishment stations in the capital of the Soviet Union. The authors say that it is the first guide to Moscow's restaurants ever published.

Lynn and Wesley Fisher, teachers at Columbia University who spent two years in Russia, advise the visitor on etiquette, ordering and coping with "The Great Wait and How to Raise a Skandal."

"One trick to avoid waiting too long is to remain the waiter of each successive course as you thus, when you come to the dessert ask for the coffee and when he brings the coffee ask for the bill." Otherwise he will assume you are looking forward to sitting out the evening in the restaurant.

"If things get so bad and you are so aggravated that it is necessary to raise a skandal, you have two choices. You can be rude, uncultured, scream and yell, call the waiter bad names." Or you can behave like many a member of the Moscow intelligentsia, and approach the waiter or administrator quietly. "Ask him to please be so kind as to hurry up with the soup or whatever, explain that your grandmother is dying, which will remind the waiter that you, too, are a human being. Screaming at the waiter is guaranteed to produce similar behavior from him but is not guaranteed to produce your soup."

### Reservations

The Fishers warn that "making a reservation by phone is for all practical purposes impossible even if you speak Russian. Aside from the fact that many of them do not answer their telephones, Moscow's restaurants usually accept reservations only in person, unless you are a diplomat." The best way to reserve is to go in the morning when the place opens and nail down your table with an advance payment on your bill. If the personal contact is good, the skandal may even be on the table when you arrive.

Once you sit down you can quietly establish who you are by borrowing a gimmick used by smart Moscovites who put a pack of American cigarettes conspicuously on the table. The implication is that the waiter may pick up the pack if he does a good job.

"Tipping beforehand is definitely not done," say the Fishers, adding that although tipping is officially frowned upon, it is everywhere and presumably one of the reasons service has been getting better in recent years is that waiters now expect a tip proportional to the quality of service they give. Because there are no set rules, the Fishers suggest 7 or 8 per cent as a good going rate.

The two American arbiters of taste give a good-to-excellent rating on the food and an excellent rating on the ambience of the Adriatika, 19/3 Ulitsa Ryleeva. "Recognized as one of the most sophisticated cafes in Moscow," it was opened in 1970 and decorated with the help of Yugoslav artists. Despite separate booths, it is less than private because of "the practice of sending strangers at the same table. Portions are quite expensive for their miniature size. As one waitress put it, 'Everything here is small but the prices.'"

The Fishers class the Praga,

2 Arbat Square, as "one of the most civilized of Moscow's restaurants." With a capacity exceeding 1,500, intimacy has been established through the subdivisions of the dining areas. Despite the name, "the cuisine is definitely not Czech." The borscht "is full-bodied and not greasy. Both it and the accompanying utruschiki (cheese pastries) are served piping hot. The Kiev cutlets are rich and buttery and the torte Praga, a chocolate cream cake, has become as much a part of Moscow as Sacher torte is of Vienna."

The National, a second-floor restaurant with a view over the Kremlin, in the Hotel National on Ulitsa Gorkogo, is the "only restaurant in Moscow where champagnes and white wines always come in an ice-bucket."

In an atmosphere of turn-of-the-century elegance, you can sample salmon, sturgeon and herring to be downed with fiery vodka and eat such classic specialties as beef Stroganoff and shashlik.

The Aragvi, 1 Ulitsa Gorkogo, has calmed down since its Stalin heyday when customers admired the Cossacks with daggers in their teeth and threw rubles at the dancing girls. However, it is still a favorite with locals and visiting Georgians and "proud indeed is the young man who can claim he got his date into this restaurant on a Saturday night."

It is surpassed these days, according to the Fishers, by the 21st-floor Top of the Rossia, 6 Ulitsa Razina, which "always has

available excellent fresh M caviar," and the Arkhang 30 kilometers out of town birch forest. At the late specialties are game from Russian forests; hors d'oeuvres of cold bear, dried beef, with pickles and plums; meatballs; hunters' pot; delicately flavored meat potato soup served in a fol pot."

The book is fun to read, the advice is sound.

"The Moscow Gourmet—A to Z Dining in the Capital U.S.S.R.," 180 pp., by Lynn Wesley Fisher, \$9.95 by order from the Internat. Business Traveler Newsletter North Wacker Drive, C 111, 60606.

## French Communists on Vacation

By Jonathan Kandell

**MONTGENEVRE, France (NYT).**—Tucked in a valley at the foot of the Alps only a few miles from the Italian border, the St-Ouen mountain center resembles any of the other nearby lodges and small hotels that are packed with French tourists during the summer vacation.

Most of the center's parents and children had set out before dawn on a half-day trek hoping to photograph wild mountain goats. Other guests had gone horseback riding, and a few had stayed behind to read or play cards.

But unlike its neighbors, the St-Ouen center is run by French Communists and is mostly for party members. It is part of the vast, well-organized social world that Western Europe's second largest Communist party—after Italy—has put together for its 550,000 members and many more thousands of sympathizers. The Communists have their own book stores and publishing houses, social clubs and night-club singers, lawyers and doctors, film directors and poets, women's associations, Boy Scouts and sports teams and scores of summer and winter camps like the St-Ouen center.

### LONDON GALLERIES

Chinese Paintings of the Ch'ing Dynasty, 1644-1912, Oriental Gallery II, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London W.C.1, to Jan. 15.

From its vast stock of Oriental art, the museum has selected eight hand scrolls, eight hanging scrolls and a small, choice group of album leaves and fans, which show the art of the Chinese brush to the best advantage. Especially beautiful are "Trees in Spring" by Hsiao Yun-tung (1198-1273), "Birds Among Branches" by Chu Sheng and Tai Chao (1680-1725), the splendidly Zen work "Rock and Tree" by Chu Tsai (1626-1705), and the "Leaping Carp" by the mid-17th-century artist Yang Wei-tung.

Eleonora Helne-Jundel and Kill di Pauli, Dr. Ian Gallery, 7 Portchester Place, Marble Arch, London W.2, to Aug. 31. Eleonora Helne-Jundel, a German artist whose long stay in West Africa has much affected the colors she uses, might be termed an abstract realist—which is to say that though her paintings are in origin abstract, they are given the appearance of real-

ity by the suggestion of a tree form here, a bird's beak or a clump of feathers there. The overall effect is of an enchanted and over-changing world, the ambience of Ovid's "Metamorphosis." Kill di Pauli, a Tyrolean artist who has long lived in England, used to be a pure fantasist. In these new works, he turns his extraordinary talent for painting the effects of light to a series of dialogues between sea and sky. Though of apparent simplicity, these are works of great quality and depth. He shows also a number of landscapes redeemed from orthodoxy by acute lighting.

**Balancing Role**  
For decades the French Communists have tried to balance their role as militant leaders of the working class with a softer, less ascetic image of purveyors of the good life.

The attempt to square these images has become all the more important—and frustrating—for the party now that it is closer than at any time during the last 30 years to a share of government power. Opinion polls indicate the Socialist-Communist coalition has a solid lead over the center-right government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing for legislative elections scheduled next March. The party's posters show healthy, almost affluent-looking young men and women. Their concerts and fairs are notably lacking in Marxist-Leninist rhetoric. There are organizations for leisure activity, deliberately play down the party label and

seek to project an image of partisan public-mindedness. The mountain center helps to residents of St-Ouen, a working-class community outskirts of Paris, hundreds of miles away. The Com have run the St-Ouen mountain resort for more than a decade. The vacation the municipality helps and run include seaside mountain lodges and castle in France, as well as cities in Bulgaria and

**Tax Revenues**  
Municipal tax revenue turned over to the Of Vacations and Leisure city of St-Ouen, which runs the resorts and scenic

According to Denis Lop manages the mountain here, the distinction between party, on the one hand, and municipality and its leisure

They are three separate ties, but, of course, at time one whole. Lopez s Most guests stay for 10 three weeks. They send applications months before intended to come. Depend family's income the date at the mountain resort va \$7 to \$9 a day for an ad chiding room and meals. "You do not have to party card to vacation here Lopez. "Most of the gue Communists, but then mo ple in St-Ouen are Com also."

**Politics Discussed**  
Lopez said that there v formal political reunions Montgenevre resort but t evitably politics was ofte cussed.

The ambivalence between stance and moderation, th tension over the party's it to expand the share of th torable, resentment over th made by the Socialists a clashes between the two over a common election pl all are subjects of di among the resort's guests

"With most of the press us for so many years, it wonder that some people still of us as holding a knife b our teeth," said René Rio who manages a worker cooperative that produces num siding in St-Ouen. Rioux has a cousin who is a U.S. Army officer, after War II and now lives United States.

"She stopped writing of off all contact with me wh found out I had become a munist," said Rioux, ind the strength of anti-Com feeling even within French files. Rioux said that he had fioned at the St-Ouen only during the past two Years ago, he was in the h renting a seaside cottage that is much too expensive days. He tried a large non-Communist resort for a few years, but to was too impersonal. "Here you have 40 or 50 p he said. "It's like a large You get to know everybo

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New York—Cherbourg—Southampton	Southampton—Cherbourg—New York	New York—Southampton
OCTOBER 10	OCTOBER 22	OCTOBER 29
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## x Shows Slowdown Continuing in Japan

Aug. 24 (AP-DJ).—The index of economic activity continued to fall in June, the Economic Planning Agency said today. The index, which is a composite of 10 economic indicators, fell 0.5 per cent in June, following a 0.5 per cent decline in May and a 0.5 per cent decline in April. The index is the nation's most widely watched gauge of economic activity.

## German Economy Said To Be Over

Aug. 24 (Reuters).—German economic activity started in summer with a stop, the Institute for Economic Research said today. The institute's economic bulletin said the standstill in the second quarter of 1977 was a sign of economic recovery. It said the standstill was a sign of economic recovery. It said the standstill was a sign of economic recovery.

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## After Decline in Prices Firm Eyes Return to Stock Mart

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ).—When Bernstein-Macaulay Inc. sized up the market early this year, the investment management subsidiary of Shearson Hayden Stone Inc. was not too elated and sharply scaled back its investment holdings.

Mr. Ehrlich said the firm's earlier expectations did not pan out; they did. But with the stock market having fallen so sharply since then, Mr. Ehrlich believes that the inflation and tight-money threats have lessened and that investors are well along in the process of discounting the remaining worry—a squeeze on profits.

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year's quarterly pattern of early strength and late weakness. He looks for full-year profits to be up 8 per cent this year and by the same amount in 1978.

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## Dow Average Hits Low for Year

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (DIT).—New York stock prices closed mostly lower today with the Dow Jones industrial average touching a new low for the year.

The index closed at 862.87, off 2.69, its lowest level in 19 months. The Dow was off 2.08 at 3 p.m.

Declining issues broadly outnumbered gainers by about 835 to about 565.

Volume totaled 1817 million shares, compared with 2029 million yesterday.

The market attempted to rally in mid-session as it has in several recent declining sessions, but again failed. Brokers say the failures of technical rallies have discouraged many investors.

They also say investors find little encouragement in the news background and are aware of indications that the economic recovery of early this year is fading.

Trading in Babcock & Wilcox, the Big Board's top active, was halted shortly before the close after the company declared a special dividend of \$2.50 a share as well as its 37 1/2 cents a share regular dividend. The stock was last quoted at 37 3/4, down 1 1/4 from yesterday's close.

The two contenders in the battle for control of Babcock, J. Ray McDermott and United Technologies, rose 1 1/4 to 52 and 3 1/4 to 35 1/2, respectively. McDermott said it will not reduce its \$250-a-share offer on account of Babcock's special dividend.

General Motors gained a bit after announcing a 31.4-per-cent rise in its mid-August car sales but then dropped to close off 1/4 at 65 1/4. Ford and Chrysler, which posted only small sales increases, were unchanged.

heavily traded Occidental Petroleum, off 1 1/4 at 23 1/2. Union Oil of California fell 1 1/2 to 51 1/2. It confirmed that oil production from a North Sea project will be delayed because of a damaged platform. Inco Oil fell 1 1/4 to 24 and Mead Petroleum 5/8 to 41 7/8.

Semiconductor stocks were again in the forefront of the losers among glamour stocks, following on a bearish brokerage-house report, analysts said. Texas Instruments fell 3 3/4 to 85, National Semiconductor 7 1/2 to 21 1/8 and Fairchild Camera 1 1/2 to 33 3/8.

IBM fell 1 1/2 to 268. Digital Equipment 1 1/2 to 48 1/8. NCR 1 1/2 to 44 1/8. Burroughs 1 1/2 to 70 1/8 and Data General 2 1/2 to 49.

Among the few bright spots, Foster-Wheeler rose 7/8 to 27 1/2. The company received a \$65.5-million contract from Taiwan Electric Co.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed lower in light trading. The Ames index fell 0.23 to 118.58.

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## But Near-Term Stability Forecast Uncertain Future Is Seen for Sterling

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. economists say they expect sterling to remain firm in the near term, but see uncertainty mounting over the longer-term outlook.

Writing in the bank's latest World Financial Markets report, the economists see current-account balances buoyed by increasing North Sea oil production, rising markedly over the near term, offsetting a likely slowdown in capital inflows.

Furthermore, the report notes that the bulge in domestic inflation rates may be near its zenith for the time being, and should diminish gradually through the remainder of 1977.

However, the economists see developments beyond the next few months raising questions about the outlook for sterling.

It will be essential to maintain reasonable price competitiveness for British goods, in order to assure a sustained, large current-account surplus to achieve Britain's industrial strategy and to improve employment, they said.

In the months ahead, however, the economists fear the improved current-account situation may lead to increased labor union pressure to keep sterling stable and even allow it to float upward to help restrain prices and facilitate a rise in real incomes.

Such efforts for sterling, economists add, would work only if wages and prices were advancing at a slower pace, or no faster, than the average for other countries.

However, the report notes this is not now the case and the size of recent wage claims, and workdays lost due to strikes, give rise to doubts about the outlook in this respect.

Thus, the study finds, in due course British authorities are likely to be faced with the necessity to choose between exchange-rate stability and the maintenance of international price competitiveness.

With regard to the outlook for capital inflows, the Morgan economists believe that the shifts in commercial leads and lags in favor of Britain are not likely to persist for very much longer.

They also find the already large decline in the Bank of England minimum lending rate, coupled with a 3.4-point rise in U.S. rates, has significantly narrowed the rate gap in favor of Britain, and that prospects for further large offshore borrowing by British companies is likely to decline once current pent-up demand is satisfied.

The Morgan study also notes that to a great extent the improvement in Britain's trade position is largely the result of increasing North Sea oil production.

## Lloyds' Lugano Unit Is to Be Closed

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ).—The tiny Lugano branch of Lloyds Bank International, which posted losses equivalent to almost \$85 million in 1974 after unauthorized currency dealings, will be closed in the near future, officials of the London-based bank said today.

The branch's operations had been scaled down and kept on a "tight rein" in the wake of a currency scandal. Lloyds will operate only two full Swiss branches, in Geneva and Zurich, the company said.

The outlook for the non-oil trade balance is uncertain, the economists said, although they expect Britain's current account balance to show a moderate surplus for the remainder of 1977, and a probable \$2 billion to \$2.5-billion 1978 surplus.

The figures are for vessels of 100 tons or more and exclude wood and non-propelled craft. Tonnage under construction at the end of the second quarter was 25,077,988 (2,086 ships), compared with the first quarter total of 26,432,374 (2,148 ships), Lloyds said.

In the world order book there are only 51 ships of more than 100,000 tons, down from 126 vessels in the same size range at end June a year earlier.

## Bonn Reaffirms Its Stand Against Imports Controls

BONN, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ).—The West German government opposes any further restrictions on textile imports despite problems in the domestic industry, Dettler Rohweder, state secretary in the Economics Ministry, said in a statement released today.

Reiteration of the government position came in response to a parliamentary question about Bonn's stand following protectionist measures adopted by France.

Mr. Rohweder said Bonn observes with concern certain protectionist tendencies among Common Market partners. He said that voluntary restrictions in the world textile agreement and EEC measures are enough protection.

The ministry statement followed disclosure earlier this month that Economics Minister Hans Enderlein had written to top French officials warning about consequences of France's protectionist actions.

The report was part of a periodic review of the effects of import quotas imposed on special steel in June, 1976 for three years.

As a result of 8-per-cent price increases posted by specialty steelmakers in May, President Carter ordered a special study still under way on the impact of eliminating the quotas.

## The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks.

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## CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL

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Siège Social: 66 Rue de la Victoire, 75009 Paris.  
R.C. Paris B 512 016 381.

## NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FLOATING RATE NOTES DUE 1981

The general assembly convened on August 22, 1977, not having been able to validly deliberate or lack of a quorum, the noteholders of the Company are hereby notified of the second convening of an ordinary meeting of the general assembly on Thursday, September 1, 1977 at 9:30 a.m. at 66 Rue de la Victoire, 75009 Paris for the same purposes, namely:

- 1) Appointment of the representatives of the mass and designation of the alternate representatives.
- 2) Establishment of the powers of representatives and their remuneration.

All noteholders shall have the right to attend or be represented at the general assembly meeting. However, in order to exercise their rights:

- 1) The holders of registered notes must be inscribed on the registry of the Company five calendar days before the day fixed for the meeting.
- 2) The holders of bearer notes must deposit their notes or the power of attorney delivered by a bank or an investment firm five calendar days before the date fixed for the meeting at the offices of Credit Industriel et Commercial which will hold forms of power of attorney at the disposal of holders who cannot personally attend the meeting.

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## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 24


1977 — Stocks and Div in \$				S&P 500 Prev High Low				1977 — Stocks and Div in \$				S&P 500 Prev High Low				1977 — Stocks and Div in \$				S&P 500 Prev High Low				
(Continued from preceding page.)				P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close				P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close				P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close				P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close				P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close				
29 1/2	27 1/2	Oden	1.0	5	25	25	25 1/2	14 1/2	PSND	pf.04	210	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	47 1/2	5	ScotLd	1.30	7	55	55	55	55
29 1/2	27 1/2	Oden	1.0	5	25	25	25 1/2	14 1/2	PSND	pf.04	210	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	47 1/2	5	ScotLd	1.30	7	55	55	55	55
29 1/2	27 1/2	Oden	1.0	5	25	25	25 1/2	14 1/2	PSND	pf.04	210	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	47 1/2	5	ScotLd	1.30	7	55	55	55	55
29 1/2	27 1/2	Oden	1.0	5	25	25	25 1/2	14 1/2	PSND	pf.04	210	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	47 1/2	5	ScotLd	1.30	7	55	55	55	55
29 1/2	27 1/2	Oden	1.0	5	25	25	25 1/2	14 1/2	PSND	pf.04	210	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	47 1/2	5	ScotLd	1.30	7	55	55	55	55
29 1/2	27 1/2	Oden	1.0	5	25	25	25 1/2	14 1/2	PSND	pf.04	210	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	47 1/2	5	ScotLd	1.30	7	55	55	55	55
29 1/2	27 1/2	Oden	1.0	5	25	25	25 1/2	14 1/2	PSND	pf.04	210	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	47 1/2	5	ScotLd	1.30	7	55	55	55	55
29 1/2	27 1/2	Oden	1.0	5	25	25	25 1/2	14 1/2	PSND	pf.04	210	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	47 1/2	5	ScotLd	1.30	7	55	55	55	55
29 1/2	27 1/2	Oden	1.0	5	25	25	25 1/2	14 1/2	PSND	pf.04	210	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	47 1/2	5	ScotLd	1.30	7	55	55	55	55
29 1/2	27 1/2	Oden	1.0	5	25	25	25 1/2	14 1/2	PSND	pf.04	210	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	47 1/2	5	ScotLd	1.30	7	55	55	55	55
29 1/2	27 1/2	Oden	1.0	5	25	25	25 1/2	14 1/2	PSND	pf.04	210	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	47 1/2	5	ScotLd	1.30	7	55	55	55	55
29 1/2	27 1/2	Oden	1.0	5	25	25	25 1/2	14 1/2	PSND	pf.04	210	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	47 1/2	5	ScotLd	1.30	7	55	55	55	55
29 1/2	27 1/2	Oden	1.0	5	25	25	25 1/2	14 1/2	PSND	pf.04	210	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	47 1/2	5	ScotLd	1.30	7	55	55	55	55
29 1/2	27 1/2	Oden	1.0	5	25	25	25 1/2	14 1/2	PSND	pf.04	210	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	47 1/2	5	ScotLd	1.30	7	55	55	55	55
29 1/2	27 1/2	Oden	1.0	5	25	25	25 1/2	14 1/2	PSND	pf.04	210	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	47 1/2	5	ScotLd	1.30	7	55	55	55	55
29 1/2	27 1/2	Oden	1.0	5	25	25	25 1/2	14 1/2	PSND	pf.04	210	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2										


- 1977 -		Stocks and Div's	S&P	J.M.			
High	Low	P/E 100s	High	Low			
238	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
239	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
240	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
241	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
242	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
243	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
244	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
245	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
246	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
247	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
248	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
249	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
250	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
251	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
252	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
253	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
254	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
255	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
256	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
257	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
258	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
259	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
260	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
261	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
262	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
263	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
264	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
265	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
266	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
267	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
268	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
269	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
270	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
271	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
272	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
273	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
274	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
275	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
276	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
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278	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
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281	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
282	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
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284	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
285	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
286	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
287	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
288	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
289	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
290	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
291	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
292	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
293	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
294	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
295	64	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215
296	180	SprCo	1.80	14	217	215	215

[illegible]

For the best brief on Europe in Europe,  
read James Goldsborough.  
**International Herald Tribune**

**Weekly net asset value**  
on August 22, 1977

 **Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.**  
U.S. \$38.89

 **Seaboard N.V.**  
U.S. \$28.35

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Plazcon, Niddling & Plazcon B.V., Molenstraat 254, Amsterdam

Basils	Nov.	Feb.	Options for May 1978 commence on 10th Oct. 1977.
140	3.00-3.25	— — —	
145	3.00-4.00	7.75-8.75	
150	2.90-3.80	4.75-5.75	

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates				
	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
1 M.	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-4	2 1/4-2 1/2	6 1/4-6 1/2
3 M.	6-6 1/2	3 1/4-4	2 1/4-2 1/2	6 1/2-6 3/4
6 M.	6 1/2-6 3/4	3 1/4-4	2 1/4-2 1/2	7 1/4-7 1/2
1 Y.	6 1/2-6 3/4	4-4 1/2	2 1/2-2 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4

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European Gold Markets				
	Aug. 24, 1977	Open	Close	N.C.
London	744.00	744.00	744.25	743.50

		High Low Last Crs	
Quotations in		Canadian funds.	
Quotations in		Cents unless marked \$	
5685 Abnobi		98 1/2	94 1/2 93 1/2
4000 Arco		41 1/2	41 1/2 41 1/2
4000 Arco Ind	A	32 1/2	35 1/2 35 1/2
18350 Alfa Ges		51 1/2	152 1/2 160 1/2
2000 Alfa Ind		84 1/2	84 1/2 84 1/2
2000 Alliance B		340	340 340 340
74250 Alminex		104 1/2	104 1/2 104 1/2
22500 Alro		104 1/2	104 1/2 104 1/2
10005 Argus C pr		\$111 1/2	107 1/2 110 1/2
4000 Arco A		\$37 1/2	35 1/2 35 1/2
22500 Alfa Ind		84 1/2	84 1/2 84 1/2
2520 Bp		100 1/2	100 1/2 100 1/2
2000 Banster C		\$74 1/2	74 1/2 74 1/2
10000 Bp N S		100 1/2	100 1/2 100 1/2
4100 Bata B		\$11 1/2	10 1/2 11 1/2
7422 Bep Corp		\$18	17 13 14 1/2
10000 Bp Corp		\$37 1/2	35 1/2 35 1/2
1500 Bp Corp		60	60 60 60
1520 Brolor Res		42 1/2	40 1/2 47 1/2

Toronto		Closing Prices	
	High	Low	Best Offer
1000 BCFP	82 3/4	23 1/4	23 1/4 - 1/4
900 BC Prisms	51 3/4	36	36 1/4 - 1/4
3553 Brawk	36	35	35 1/2 - 1/2
7575 Cad Frv	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4 - 1/4
3332 Cal Pow A	31 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2 - 1/4
3330 Campio	81 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2 - 1/4
3520 Cansas A	44 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2 - 1/4
1500 C Nor West	31	6 1/2	6 1/2 - 1/4
3500 C Paks C	87 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2 - 1/4
3500 C Paks C	87 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2 - 1/4
45 Can Trust	52	25 1/2	25 1/2 - 1/4
3600 C Tump	37	10 1/4	10 1/4 - 1/4
702525 Cabotary A	81 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2 - 1/4
3490 Odn Cel	52 1/2	7	7 - 1/4
50 CDE	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2 - 1/4
3500 Sk Cam	52 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2 - 1/4

Stocks		High	Low	Close
1080	Dodge A..	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4
1700	Dorn Store	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4
300	Front	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
300	Dyck: L A	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
100	East Natl	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
100	Electric A	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
830	Emco	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
100	Falcon	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
250	Fibers Ind A	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
2710	Genl Ind A	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
2900	Francana	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
100	Gen A A	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
200	Fruethart	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
9250	G M Res	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
100	Glarat	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
4200	Grand	90	90	90

	High
100 Kelsoy H	513
2163 Koff A A	517
1300 Koffler A	85
950 Labett A	517
1410 Lab Min	523
5350 Lacene	425
300 Loni Cam	413
700 L L	162
50 Lob Co A	355
100 Lob Co B	350
400 McLan H A	510
10925 MB Ltd	523
1077 M L Mills	575
1025 Matini A	511
925 Mat Stor A	520
22130 Moors	530
300 Murphy	59
140 Net Trust	516
2570 Neones	275
6100 Nenenda	525
2213 Norcen	525
925 NTEC B W	514

*All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears solely for purposes of information.*

ISSUE August

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## Boston Tumbled by the Twins

# kees in First After 6th Straight

AUG. 24 (UPI).—The Boston Red Sox went five for five in three runs yesterday to end a six-game losing streak to the Chicago White Sox. The triumph, Minnesota's defeat at New York in first of American League game open with a three-run homer, his 30th, off reliever Lerrin LaGrew in the eighth.

Twins 7, Red Sox 0

At Bloomington, Minn., Dave Goltz allowed only one hit—a single by Jim Rice in the fourth—and hurled the Twins to a 7-0 victory over Boston.

Royals 5, Orioles 2

At Kansas City, home runs by George Brett and John Mayberry carried the Royals to their seventh straight victory, a 5-2 decision over Baltimore. Kansas City has won 18 of its last 20 games at home.

The Royals scored four runs in the fourth. After Mayberry opened the inning with his 20th homer, Ken Singleton dropped Darrell Porter's fly for a three-base error. Fred Patek then walked and, with two outs, Brett connected for his 18th homer.

Brewers 4, Rangers 2

At Arlington, Texas, a two-run homer by Sal Bando and a solo shot by Cecil Cooper backed the combined seven-hit pitching of Mike Caldwell and Bill Castro and helped Milwaukee to a 4-2 defeat of the Rangers. Caldwell retired 10 men in a row during one stretch.

Tigers 3, Angels 1

At Anaheim, Ron LeFlore hit his 15th homer and rookie left-hander Bob Sykes combined with Steve Foucault on a five-hitter in leading Detroit over California, 3-1.

Blue Jays 5, A's 1

At Oakland, Otto Velez stroked a bases-loaded double to key a five-run sixth inning that staked rookie Jim Clancy to his second major league victory in an 8-1 decision by Toronto over the A's.

Expos 4, Reds 2

In the National League, at Cincinnati, Gary Carter hit his 22nd homer and Dave Cash scored a pair of runs to lift Montreal to a 4-2 victory over the Reds.

Cardinals 2, Dodgers 1

At St. Louis, Bob Forsch pitched a three-hitter for his 15th victory and Lou Brock singled home the go-ahead run with two outs in the second to give the Cardinals a 2-1 triumph over Los Angeles.

Phillies 3, Braves 2

At Atlanta, Mike Schmidt drilled a fifth-inning homer and Randy Lerch and Tug McGraw combined on a five-hitter enabling Philadelphia to offset a 13-strikeout performance by Atlanta's Phil Niekro and defeat the Braves, 3-2. It was the Phillies' sixth straight triumph and their 18th in 30 games.

Pirates 7, Padres 6

At Pittsburgh, Al Oliver hit reliever Rolfie Fingers' first pitch in the ninth for his 15th homer to give the Pirates a 7-6 victory over San Diego.

Giants 4, Cubs 3

At Chicago, Tim Lincecum single with one out in the 13th inning scored Jack Clark from second base to register the Giants' first victory, 4-3, in nine games against the Cubs this season.

Mets 2, Astros 1

At New York, a single through a drawn-in infield by Len Randle with one out in the ninth drove home Lou Puster to win the Mets defeated Houston, 2-1.



BOY—Mario Ramirez of European team grins as he arrives home safely in Little League World Series with Latin America. He scored from second.

## Pepper LL Series

SPORT, Pa., Aug. 24 (UPI).—Rodriguez, a two-run double and a two-run double to America to an 8-6 Europe yesterday in game of the 31st Little League World Series.

Americans, representing Caracas, Venezuela, advanced for good in winning after squandering over Europe, representing Continental champion U.S. Air Force region, near Madrid.

His double was one of five two-base hits in the right fielder's arsenal.

Sardinas, who drove in with a pair of singles, slayed second-inning victory. He struck

## Staubach Injury May Cause Him To Miss Game

DALLAS, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Cowboys coach Tom Landry said yesterday that quarterback Roger Staubach was a questionable performer for Saturday's meeting with the Baltimore Colts, because of a hamstring pull. In other National Football League training camp developments:

The Baltimore Colts' attempts to secure Tampa Bay middle linebacker Jack Reynolds, 29, hit some snags because of the player's contract with Los Angeles.

The Rams traded Reynolds to the Buccaneers last week, but he refused to report.

Oakland Raiders—Lineman Kevin Korver, a four-year veteran, apparently decided to retire from pro football. He packed his bags and went to stay with a friend while he considered his situation.

Los Angeles—Rich Saul joined the Rams' practice yesterday as the club released rookie kicker Carson Long from Pittsburgh to make room for the veteran center. Saul, in his eighth NFL season, had held out, demanding to be traded to the Washington Redskins, but the Rams said they were unable to make a deal.

Philadelphia Eagles—acquired offensive tackle Donnie Green from Buffalo for an undisclosed draft choice.

Cleveland Browns—waived rookie running back Rex Garner and added safety Floyd Hagan.

St. Louis Cardinals—traded cornerback Rolfe Smith to the New York Jets for a future draft choice.

## Phillips' Try for Team

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP).—Queen Elizabeth's son-in-law, Capt. Mark Phillips, appears to have made a successful bid to regain his place in Britain's three-day event team for the European equestrian championships at Buryham, Lincolnshire, Sept. 8-11. His name was announced among the six riders from whom the team of four will be selected.

## Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Baltimore 5, Yankees 2	San Francisco 4, Oakland 2
Boston 7, Red Sox 0	Los Angeles 4, San Diego 3
Chicago 1, White Sox 3	San Francisco 4, Oakland 2
Cleveland 4, Detroit 2	Los Angeles 4, San Diego 3
Minnesota 5, Kansas City 2	San Francisco 4, Oakland 2
Montreal 4, Cincinnati 2	Los Angeles 4, San Diego 3
New York 8, Toronto 1	San Francisco 4, Oakland 2
Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 6	Los Angeles 4, San Diego 3
St. Louis 2, Cardinals 1	San Francisco 4, Oakland 2
Texas 3, Houston 2	Los Angeles 4, San Diego 3
Washington 4, Milwaukee 2	San Francisco 4, Oakland 2



BASKETBALL—Cuban and U.S. players during melee in game at Sofia. One American player suffered an arm gash from a broken bottle during fight. U.S. went on to win.

## Fight, Tension Reported After U.S.-Cuba Brawl

From Wire Dispatches

SOFIA, Aug. 24.—Organizers of the World University Games appealed today for order in the athletes' village here following complaints from several delegations.

Games officials said they could not explain the complaints, but the more followed a fight last night between the U.S. and Cuban men's basketball teams during a game won by the Americans, 94-78.

The appeal followed a tightening of security in the university residential area where most of the competitors are housed.

Police were patrolling the area in much larger numbers than at the start of the games last Wednesday and metal detectors were in operation at the entrance to each compound.

Photographs on passes were being studied carefully, whereas earlier they received only a cursory glance.

Today, the U.S. quintet defeated the Cuban team, 102-81, completing a perfect record against the others in its group, the Soviet Union, Cuba and Brazil, and qualifying for the basketball finals.

An official announcement said: "The organizing committee has received complaints by some heads of delegations for violations of the established order and calm in the university township. All heads of delegations are kindly requested to insure the observance of the established order."

Several athletes said police poured into the village last night to break up a fight between two unidentified competitors.

"I think they are getting a bit edgy and are overreacting," said James Noel, manager of the British fencing team. "They are getting fed up with us all because we are disrespectful to their bureaucracy and some of the youngsters are running around late at night."

There were unconfirmed reports that local residents were unhappy with the large-scale invasion of competitors and officials because it caused a shortage of meat in this capital city.

A well informed diplomatic source said: "It is quite possible. This is something that goes on fairly commonly in these places."

Today, the women's basketball team of the Soviet Union beat the United States, 104-78. It was the sixth straight win for the Russian women and the first loss for the Americans after five successive victories.

## It's Running Sdrawkcab

SOFIA, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Patty van Wolveken stared at the empty scoreboard at the empty stadium and disbelieved. "My race was half an hour ago and they still haven't posted the results," the U.S. hurdler lamented. "I don't know if I made the final or not. What's wrong?"

Complaints like hers have been echoed repeatedly at the World University Games.

A trackside placard proclaimed a Briton as the women's 100-meter champion while the stadium scoreboard showed a Russian won.

Results are frequently shown on the scoreboard with names spelled backwards and competitors change nationalities faster than master spies.

Journalists arrived for a news conference with gold medal winners, but the athletes weren't invited.

## Olympian Irish Lord Faces Up To the Big Problem of China

HAMBURG, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, has told the West German weekly newspaper Die Zeit he will step down when his term expires.

"You can kick me in the rear end if I stand for re-election in 1980," the newspaper quoted him as saying. "I am for change and new ideas."

By Alex Frere

DUBLIN, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Five years ago last week, Lord Killanin was elected president of the International Olympic Committee, to succeed Avery Brundage.

The change of personality could not have been more complete, but although neither man knew it then, the change in the Olympic Games was to be even greater.

Twelve days after the election in Munich, Arab guerrillas kidnapped 11 Israeli athletes from the Olympic Village and killed them. It was a bloody indication that the games could never be the same again and it signaled the start of a new and unequalled spasm of political interference in sport.

So it has been a hard five years for Killanin, the 62-year-old Irish peer who formerly was a journalist and film producer.

"I'm five years older and 20 kilos lighter but I can say that every moment has been interesting," he said in an interview.

Busy After Illness

The loss of weight followed a mild heart attack last April, but Killanin's attention to Olympic affairs and his awareness to the IOC's problems have not been reduced one bit.

"During my first years, my first worries were over amateurism, which is almost not spoken about now. At Montreal the cost was eclipsed by the politics, the Taiwan issue, the African boycott and now I think the best worries will all be political."

On a table in his study at home here lay half a dozen books on China, some in English others in French. China is the most immediate political hurdle facing the IOC, but it is just one of the problems. Others of a political nature are everywhere. "Just look at the scaw between Washington, Moscow and Peking. So much depends upon what the relationships are between the major powers," Killanin said.

The IOC is faced with internal political wrangling, too, even though it elects its own members. "We have intentionally increased our numbers and spread over other continents. Once you get more members, you are apt possibly to get bigger political groupings within the IOC. Although

Killanin believes there have been important changes since he became president in 1972. "I think Rule 25 [on amateurism] was the most important change, but now it is not spoken about," he said.

Was that because it was totally successful? "Not necessarily successful. I just think it is better."

The new rule has taken much of the hypocrisy from the definition of an amateur but still leaves room for major abuses—particularly in equipment sports such as skiing, where a gold medal can still mean an income of hundreds of thousands of dollars without the loss of amateur status.

"The other thing, which I have not been directly responsible for but have encouraged, is the development of the medical side. We have been able to coordinate a lot of things that other bodies have been unable to do—dope tests, sex tests and now steroid tests. We have been pioneers in that."

Peking's Firm Line

SOFIA, Aug. 24 (AP).—A leading Chinese sports administrator said today that Lord Killanin will be received as an honored and respected guest in Peking next month.

But Chang Lien-hua, a member of the executive committee of the All-China Sports Federation, left no doubt about what Killanin will be told when he gets there.

"There is one China," Chang said in an interview. "Taiwan is part of China. The All-China Sports Federation is the only sports body that can deal with the IOC."

Killanin is going to Peking to try to unravel the deadlock that keeps China, the world's largest country, with 800 million inhabitants, out of the Olympic Games. The IOC recognizes the National Olympic Committee of Taiwan, which styles itself the Republic of China. Peking has applied for Olympic recognition but stipulates that the IOC disown Taiwan as part of the deal.

## Leaders Are Changed For 2 Newport Crews

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Fifteen days before the Selection Committee of the New York Yacht Club names the 1977 America's Cup defender, strategists backing two of the U.S. 12-meter yachts have made significant changes in their crews.

The most dramatic shift was announced at a dockside news conference yesterday when skipper Lowell North of Enterprise said: "I've been fired."

Enterprise has won only two of its seven races against the two other American yachts, North admitted. "The tactics have been remiss. I've made mistakes, and when you're behind, you have to make a change."

"I don't agree with the fact that it was done but I can certainly see why it was done and I don't begrudge it. I think it's fair."

North had been both skipper and tactician aboard Enterprise. The new skipper will be Malin Burnham, a champion star-class sailor who has not previously been involved in 12-meter racing.

The new tactician—and for practical purposes the skipper, according to North—is Valdes Herreshoff, a navigator aboard Enterprise, which defended the cup against Southern Cross of Australia in 1974.

Another Tactician

While North was making his announcement, a spokesman for the Kings Point Syndicate, which has launched Courageous and Independence this year, announced that Scott Perry had lost his position as tactician aboard Independence. His place will be taken by Steven Van Dyke.

Perry, like North, evidently fell victim to Ted Turner and Courageous, which has won five out of six races in the current final selection series.

Turner looked as if he would win again in yesterday's contest against Enterprise, but the Selection Committee canceled the race after one 3.5-mile windward leg.

[Today for the third consecutive day, weather forced cancellation of racing in the final defense trials between Courageous and Enterprise, the Associated Press reported. It said that with fog limiting visibility to about one-half mile and a severe thunderstorm watch posted, the Race Committee held two practice starts between Courageous and Enterprise, then canceled racing.]

The two remaining foreign challengers, Sverige from Sweden and the 12-meter Australia, have one more day of practice before the start tomorrow of their best-of-seven finals series to select the 1977 America's Cup challenger.

## Connors Pressed, Tanner, Stockton Coast in U.S. Pro

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 24 (UPI).—Dick Stockton and Rossie Tanner rolled to straight-set victories yesterday in first-round matches at the \$125,000 U.S. Pro Tennis championships at the Longwood Cricket Club. Last night, Jimmy Connors fought back to defeat Marty Riessen, 6-3, 6-1, 6-4.

Stockton combined excellent baseline play with a virtually errorless net game, taking 65 minutes to eliminate South Africa's Pat Cramer, 6-3, 6-2. Tanner parlayed a booming serve and aggressive net play to oust Doug Crawford, 6-4, 6-4.

Phil Dent of Australia breezed to a 6-2, 6-2 triumph over Steve Krulivitz. Bob Lutz had some trouble in beating Spain's Jose Higueras, 1-6, 6-3, 6-3. Hank Huggins beat Javier Soler, another Spaniard, 6-3, 6-2. Patricia Cornejo downed Russel Simpson of New Zealand, 1-6, 6-2, 6-4. Ivan Molina of Colombia, who upset Mark Cox of Britain Monday, toppled another Briton, Buster Mottram, 3-6, 7-5, 7-6.

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